The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII......NO. 5023. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Victor Emmanuel's Forces Cross the Papal Border.

The Revolutionists Summoned to Disarm and Disperse.

Orsini Shells Fired in the Streets of Rome.

Proposed Settlement of the Roman Question by a European Conference.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

The Italian Army Across the Frontier—The Revolutionists Summoned to Disperse.

PARIS, Wednesday, Oct. 30—Noon.

Gen. GARIBALDI is at Monte Mario.

The Italian army has crossed the frontier, and the Commanding-General has commanded Gen. GARIBALDI to disarm and disperse his forces.

Garibaldi within Six Miles of Rome—Shells Fired in the Streets of the City by the Party of Action.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 29—10 P. M.

The latest dispatches received from Rome before the destruction of telegraphic communication were highly important. The insurgents in the city were actively engaged, and an outbreak was momentarily expected. The victorious troops of Gen. GARIBALDI were only six miles away, organizing for an attack on the Eternal City. Orsini shells were being fired in the streets by the "party of action," who seemed to be impatiently awaiting the arrival of GARIBALDI. The precautions of the authorities for the preservation of order were apparently ineffective.

Dispatches received from Civita Vecchia announce that the French fleet had arrived without accident. The troops and munitions of war were being landed. The Pope was hourly expected to arrive.

Sailing of French War Vessels—Italy and France Reported Likely to Act in Concert.

PARIS, Monday, Oct. 28—Evening.

Several more French ships of war have left Toulon during the day, destined for Civita Vecchia. The entire Prése of this city are loud in their praises of King VICTOR EMMANUEL for his recent proclamation denouncing Gen. GARIBALDI. Late dispatches received report GARIBALDI as still holding his position near Monte Rotondo. It is reported that an agreement has been arrived at between France and Italy whereby the troops of the former will attack the insurgents. The latter are thereupon expected to retreat from the Papal territory into the dominion of King VICTOR EMMANUEL, where they will be quietly disarmed by the Italian troops.

Minister Menabrea Pledged to Accompany the French to Rome—Issue of a Note Explanatory of the Intervention of France.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 29—Noon.

It is reported that MENABREA, the Prime Minister of Italy, is pledged to accompany the French troops to Rome.

M. MOUSTIER has recently issued a note explaining the intervention of France in the Italian question. He regards the expedition as justifiable for the reason that Italy has failed to protect the Pope in his lawful and time-honored rights. A sense of honor and a due regard for the opinions of mankind impel the Government to this course. M. MOUSTIER asserts that the agency of France will proceed no further than is necessary to crush armed rebellion against the Holy Father and free the Pontifical Territory from the tread of hostile soldiers. When these objects shall have been accomplished the troops of France will be withdrawn, and a conference of the great Powers of Europe called to forever settle the Roman question.

French Troops Landing at Civita Vecchia.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 29—Evening.

Advices from Civita Vecchia announce the arrival there of the fleet of transports, and report that the French troops have disembarked, and are now occupying the city.

Accumulation of French Troops in the Vicinity of Toulon.

PARIS, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

Large bodies of troops have arrived in the vicinity of Toulon, ready to embark for Italy, and their numbers are increasing.

The Pope Threatens to Leave Rome if Victor Emmanuel Enters the City.

PARIS, Wednesday, Oct. 30—Evening.

It is reported that the Pope has informed the French Government that if King VICTOR EMMANUEL enters Rome he (the Pope) will leave.

Telegraphic Communication with Rome Intercepted.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Oct. 29.

Telegraphic communication with Rome has suddenly ceased, the insurgents having probably cut the wires. Owing to the serious aspect of political affairs, the National Diet will be called together at an early day.

Advices to Last Evening—No News from Rome.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 30—Evening.

No further dispatches have been received from Italy. Nothing is known as to the future course of Gen. GARIBALDI.

Two Italian Deputies Wounded During the Recent Engagements.

FLORENCE, Monday, Oct. 28—Evening.

Deputies NICOTERA and MOSTO are reported to have been badly wounded during the recent engagements.

La Marmora Charged with a Mission to France.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Oct. 29.

Gen. LA MARMORA has been sent on a mission to Paris.

Sale of Italian Church Lands.

FLORENCE, Monday, Oct. 28.

The sales of the Church lands have commenced and promise to add largely to the revenues of the Italian Government.

FRANCE.

Imperial Festivities in Paris—Speech of the Emperor Francis Joseph.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 29.

The Municipality of Paris gave a grand banquet to their Imperial Highnesses the Emperor NAPOLEON and the Empress EUGENIE, and their guest, the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, of Austria. The banquet took place at the Hotel de Ville, which was splendidly decorated for the occasion.

The Emperor of Austria, in the course of the evening, made an eloquent and feeling speech. He returned his thanks to the Emperor and Empress, to the Municipality of Paris, and to the people of France, for the noble hospitality with which he had been received, and solemnly invoked a closer amity between the Empires of France and Austria. In this grand spectacle of international hospitality and friendship he beheld a new pledge of peace for Europe, and a fresh guarantee for the progress and prosperity of nations.

The speech of the Emperor was received with profound emotion by the distinguished company present.

During the progress of the festival the Hotel de Ville, which was brilliantly illuminated, was surrounded by a vast assemblage of people, who repeatedly cheered for the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, and the Emperor and Empress of the French. When the Imperial party, at the conclusion of the entertainment, passed through the crowd in their carriages, on their return to the Tuileries, the most enthusiastic demonstrations were made by the people.

Movements of the Austrian Emperor.

PARIS, Wednesday, Oct. 30—Evening.

The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH on his return to Vienna, will pay King WILLIAM of Prussia, a visit at Berlin.

The French Chambers to Meet in November.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 29—Evening.

The Senate and Legislative Body will meet on the 18th of November.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Banquet to Disraeli—Speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

EDINBURGH, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

A public dinner was given to Hon. BENJAMIN DISRAELI, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, yesterday at Edinburgh.

Mr. DISRAELI, in answer to a complimentary toast, rose and made a characteristic speech. He gave a history of the Reform question; recounted the action of the different political parties in England in relation to the subject, and closed with a strong argument in justification of the Tory Party for their course in advocating, and triumphantly carrying through Parliament the representation of the people's bill.

The remarks of the honorable gentlemen were frequently interrupted by expressions of attention and approval, and when he took his seat he was loudly cheered.

The Fenian Alarm—Liverpool the Centre of the Panic—The Trials of the Prisoners.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 29—Noon.

This city is now the centre of Fenian panic. Reports of mysterious proceedings among the Irish inhabitants have caused the authorities to take extraordinary precautions. The armories of the volunteers and the gunshops in the city are guarded, and the Police patrols have been doubled.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 29—Evening.

DIGBY SEYMOUR, Esq., the principal counsel for the defence, has made another application for the removal to London of the trials just commenced at Manchester, on the ground of the hostility of public feeling against the accused in the latter city; but the Government has refused to grant their request.

MANCHESTER, Tuesday, Oct. 29—Morning.

The trial of ALLEN is now in progress. The case against him and the others is very strong. There is much excitement in the city, and the Court building is guarded by national troops.

Twenty-six of the prisoners have been indicted for murder.

MANCHESTER, Wednesday, Oct. 30—Evening.

The Fenian trials have been adjourned for the day. The city is perfectly quiet.

DUBLIN, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

The trial of the prisoners indicted yesterday will commence before the Special Commission Thursday, when the challenging of the jury will commence.

GERMANY.

Refusal of Prussia to Receive Bavaria in the Confederation.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Oct. 29.

Prussia declines to receive Bavaria into the Zollverein on the terms proposed by the Bavarian Government.

Movements of Baron Von Beust.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 30—Evening.

Baron VON BEUST, the Austrian Prime Minister, will shortly visit this city.

CANDIA.

Return of the Mixed Commission to Crete.

PARIS, Wednesday, Oct. 30—Evening.

The Mixed Commission recently sent to Candia by the Sublime Porte for the settlement of the grievances of the Cretans, has returned without being able to effect any good.

BRAZIL.

An Export Duty of Fifteen Per Cent. Agreed Upon by the Legislative Bodies.

LISBON, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived. There was no important war news. The Legislative bodies of Brazil had agreed on an export duty of fifteen per cent., to take effect on and after the 1st of January next, in place of the duty of one per cent. which is now the law.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 29—Noon.

Consols for money	94 5-16
United States Five-twenty Bonds	69 15-16
Illinois Central Railway Shares	78¾
Erie Railway Shares	46⅜

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Oct. 29—Noon.

United States Five-Twenties for the issue of 1862, 74¾.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 29—2 P. M.

Reuter's telegrams of the American Securities in the New-York market have not as yet come to hand, and in the absence of such advices the quotations here are as follows:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	69 15-16
Illinois Central Railway Shares	78¾
Erie Railway Shares	46⅜

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Oct. 29—2 P M.

United States Five-Twenties for the issue of 1862	74¾
Consols for money	94 5-16

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 29—Evening.

We are still without advices of the prices of American Securities in the New-York market, no telegrams having been received to-day at Reuter's Agency.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	69½
Illinois Central Railway Shares	79¼
Erie Railway Shares	46⅜

Consols for money close at 94 5-16.

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Oct. 29—Evening.

United States Five-Twenties for the issue of 1862, 74¾.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 29—Evening.

The Bourse is firmer, and rentes are a fraction higher.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 30—Noon.

Consols for money	94 5-16
United States Five-Twenty Bonds	69 11-16
Illinois Central Railway shares	79¼
Erie Railway shares	46⅜

No advices have yet been received at REUTER'S Telegraph Agency of the quotations of American Securities in the New-York market.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Oct. 30—Noon.

United States Five-Twenty bonds, for the issue of 1862, 74¾.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 30—2 P. M.

Consols 94 5-16.

If Reuter's telegrams of the prices of American Securities in the New-York market yesterday have come to hand, he has not yet furnished them to the public. In the absence of such advices the quotations here are as follows:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	69 11-16
Illinois Centrals	79¼
Erie Shares	46⅜

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 30—Evening.

Consols closed at 94⅜ for money.

The following are the closing prices of American Securities:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	69⅝
Illinois Central Railway Shares	79¾
Erie Railway Shares	47

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Oct. 30—Evening.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds 74¾.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 29—Noon.

COTTON dull. Estimated sales to-day 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d.

BREADSTUFFS firm. Corn 49s. 3d. ⅌ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat 16s. 3d. ⅌ cental for White California, and 14s. 3d. for Red Western. Barley nominal at 5s. 6d. ⅌ 60 lbs. for American. Oats 3s. 10d. ⅌ 45 lbs. for American. Peas 51s. 6d. ⅌ 504 lbs. for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Beef 115s. ⅌ 304 lbs. for extra Prime Mess Pork, 72s. ⅌ 200 lbs. for Prime City Mess. Bacon 52s. ⅌ cwt. for Middles. Lard 53s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. for American. Cheese 52s. ⅌ cwt. for middling American.

PRODUCE—Resin, 9s. ⅌ cwt. for Common American, and 12s. for Medium. Tallow, 45s. ⅌ cwt. for American. Spirits Turpentine, 27s. ⅌ cwt. Petroleum, 1s. 6d. ⅌ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 6d. for Standard White.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 29—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, steady at 26s. Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d. ⅌ imperial quarter. Linseed Cakes, £11 ⅌ ton for feeding. Linseed Oil, £40 10s. ⅌ ton. Whale Oil, £40 ⅌ 252 gallons. Sperm Oil, £115 ⅌ ton.

Mr. HUTCHINSON, cotton dealer, of Liverpool, and Messrs. LEWIS BROS., of London, have stopped payment.

Bacon, 52s. Lard, 53s. 3d. Cheese, 52s.

PRODUCE—Resin, 9s. for Common and 12s. for Medium. Tallow, 45s. Spirits of Turpentine, 27s. Petroleum—Spirits, 1s. 6d.; Standard White, 1s. 6d.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 29—Noon.

Our markets remain the same as reported in the noon dispatch.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 29—2 P. M.

Cotton continues dull and unchanged.

In the Breadstuffs market, Barley has declined to 5s. 4d. Corn, Wheat, Oats and Peas are without change.

No changes have taken place in the Provision or Produce markets.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 29—Evening.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 26s. Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d. Linseed Cakes, £11. Linseed Oil, £40 10s. Whale Oil, £40. Sperm Oil, £115.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Oct. 29—Evening.

PETROLEUM—54 francs for Standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 29—Evening.

COTTON closes heavy. The sales to-day foot up 8,000 bales.

Middling Uplands	8 13-16d.
Middling Orleans	9⅛d.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 49s. 3d. Wheat, 16s. 3d. for White California, and 14s. 3d. for Red Western. Barley, 5s. 4d. Oats, 3s. 10d. Peas, 51s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 115s. Pork, 72s.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Oct. 30—Noon.

Cotton quiet. The estimated sales to-day are 10,000 bales. The following are the opening quotations:

Middling Uplands	8 13-16d
Middling Orleans	9⅛d.

Breadstuffs quiet. Corn, 49s. 3d. Wheat—White California, 16s. 3d., and Red Western, 14s. 3d. Barley, 5s. 4d. Oats, 3s. 10d. Peas, 51s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 115s. Pork, 72s. Bacon, 52s. Lard, 53s. 3d. Cheese, 52s.

PRODUCE—Resin, 9s. for Common, and 12s. for Medium. Tallow 45s. Spirits Turpentine 27s. Petroleum Spirits, 1s. 6d.; Standard White, 1s. 6d.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 30—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 26s. Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d. Linseed Cakes, £11. Linseed Oil, £40 10s. Whale Oil, £40. Sperm £115.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Oct. 30—Noon.

PETROLEUM—54 francs for Standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Oct. 30—2 P. M.

Beef has advanced 2s. 6d., and is now quoted at 117s. 6d. Lard has declined 3d., and is now quoted at 53s. ⅌ cwt. Tallow has advanced 3d., and is now quoted at 45s. 3d. Other articles are unaltered in price.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Oct. 30—Evening.

COTTON—The market closes dull and heavy under an unfavorable trade report, at a decline of 1-16d. on all descriptions. The sales have been about 10,000 bales.

Middling Uplands	8⅜d.
Middling Orleans	9d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closes quiet and steady. Corn, 49s. 3d. Wheat, 16s. 3d. for California, and 14s. 3d. for Red Western. Barley, 5s. 4d. Oats, 3s. 10d. Peas, 51s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—The market closes quiet. Beef 117s. 6d. Pork 72s.; Bacon 52s.; Cheese 52s, Lard 53s.

PRODUCE—The usual authorities quote as follows: Resin—9s. for common Wilmington; 12s. for medium to fine. Tallow 45s. 3d. Sugar firm at 26s. Linseed 68s. 6d. Linseed Cakes £11. Spirits Turpentine 27s. Petroleum 1s. 6d. for spirits and standard white. Oils quiet at £40 for Whale, £115 for Sperm, and £40 10s. for Linseed.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Oct. 30—Evening.

The Petroleum market is heavy at 52.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LONDONDERRY, Wednesday, Oct. 30—Noon.

The steamship *Nova Scotia*, from Quebec, has arrived here on the way to Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Tuesday, Oct. 29—Evening.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, Capt. MCGUIGAN, from New-York on the 19th inst., has arrived here *en route* to Liverpool.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Commercial Bank at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Commercial Bank yesterday, it was decided to recommend the resumption of the bank by amalgamating it with some other banking institution, and to apply to Parliament at the next session for power to do so.

A Deputation of Bankers at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

A deputation representing the Western banks arrived here to-day to confer with the Government.

The rumors of a division in the Cabinet on financial questions are said to be entirely unfounded.

The Schooner M. F. Merrick Ashore.

DUNNVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

The schooner *M. F. Merrick*, loaded with wheat, went ashore above Port Maitland last night. It is supposed that she will be got off without much damage.

ADVICES FROM THE WEST INDIES.

ST. DOMINGO.

War Against Hayti Declared—President Cabral and Gen. Pessin on the Haytien Frontier.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

President CABRAL and Gen. PESSIN were on the Haytian frontier with an army of 4,000 men.

BAEZ was at Caraccas, where he was planning an attempt to return to San Domingo.

Intelligence has been received here that San Domingo has declared war against Hayti, on account of the sympathy and assistance given by the Haytians to Ex-President BAEZ.

CUBA.

The Revolt at the Santiago Penitentiary—Ten of the Culprits Shot.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

Ten of the prisoners who took part in the revolt at the Penitentiary in Santiago de Cuba, were shot on the 23d inst. All the others implicated in the affair have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

Havana Markets.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

Sugar unanimated; No. 12 Dutch Standard is quoted at 8@8¾ reals per arrobe. Cabbages, $30@$38 per 100. Provisions dull.

Exchange on London 15¾@16 per cent. premium; on New-York, currency, 26 per cent. discount; short sight, 24¾ discount; gold, 4¾ per cent. premium; short, 7 per cent. and rising.

Arrived, steamers *Columbia*, from New-York; *Joseph Segar*, from Boston.

Sailed, steamer *Rapidan* and bark *Eliza*, for New-York.

From Matanzas, schooners *Willie*, for Baltimore, and *Valerso*, for north of Hatteras.

GEORGIA.

A Quiet Election—Few White Votes Polled.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, Oct. 30.

The election passed off quietly to-day. The total votes cast so far as heard from is 2,500. Only one white man voted to-day, making two whites since the election begun. The negroes have it all their own way, as the whites do not go near the polls.

A new poll will be opened to-morrow for the whites. Nearly all of the votes cast are for the Radical ticket.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Oct. 30.

Gen. POPE has issued orders to the Registration Boards to keep the polls open till 6 P. M. Saturday—an extension of two days. The returns of the first and second days indicate that the Convention would have been defeated had not the time been extended. It is now regarded certain that the question will be carried. The Conservatives generally throughout the State have taken no part in the election, which is passing off quietly.

The city and county vote to-day was 830; for two days, 2,615.

Lagrange—The vote for two days is about 1,200. Only four whites have voted.

Griffin—Two hundred and thirty-three votes were polled to-day. Very few whites are voting.

Nothing has been received from the other precincts up to this hour.

The total vote of Atlanta and Fulton County for two days is 1,810, four-fifths at least, of which are for a Convention and the Union reconstruction ticket.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Wednesday, Oct. 30.

The result of the two days' election is 1,117 votes, all of which are for a Convention. Only twenty-five whites voted. The number of registrations in the county was 2,910—1,150 whites, and 1,760 blacks.

MACON, Ga., Wednesday, Oct. 30.

The election to-day was remarkably quiet. No whites participated up to 6 o'clock this afternoon. Fourteen hundred and sixteen votes have been cast, three of which are whites.

LOUISIANA.

The Yellow Fever—Administration of the Public Schools—The Aldermen Request the Removal of the School Board.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

At a meeting of the Board of Health last night Quarantine was suspended. A motion was offered by Dr. WARREN STONE that the yellow fever be declared no longer an epidemic. The motion was opposed, and referred to the Committee on Health.

Dr. STONE argued that the disease had run its course, and was no longer epidemic, though sporadic cases will continue for some time. In his opinion it is perfectly safe for a stranger to come to the city. In his remarks he contended that the yellow fever was not contagious under any circumstances.

Mayor HEATH has vetoed the ordinance repealing all ordinances providing for the administration of the public schools, on the ground that the Council made no provision for any other administration of the schools, leaving them without directors or teachers. The action of the Council looks as if they intended abolishing the schools altogether, since they have failed to force the negroes into the white schools. The ordinance was passed over the Mayor's veto by the Board of Assistant Aldermen, but is not yet acted upon by the Upper Board.

Judge LAMONT, of the Sixth District Court, has decided to perpetuate the injunction granted to the School Board, restraining the Mayor from promulgating the ordinance.

A resolution was offered in the Board of Aldermen last night, requesting the military authorities to remove the present Board, which was lost, two blacks voting in favor and four whites against it.

The theatrical season commences Sunday, Nov. 3. The St. Charles and Academy of Music open with the Japanese Troupes.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Death of Ex-Gov. Andrew.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

JOHN A. ANDREW, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts, died at 6 o'clock this evening. At 9 o'clock last evening he was at his own residence in Charles-street, conversing with a friend, his family being present. He had premonitory symptoms of apoplexy and requested his family to leave the room, which they did, under the supposition that he had private business to transact. He then requested his friend to call in Dr. DERBY, and subsequently Drs. BIGELOW and CABOT were in attendance. He remained unconscious from the time of attack until death.

Arrest in Boston for Forgery—Destruction of a Flume at Lawrence.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

A young man lately employed as clerk in a large mercantile house in this city, is under arrest on suspicion of forging the names of the firm on checks to the amount of $2,000, which he used in purchasing gold on speculation.

A dispatch from Lawrence says the large wooden flume in the yard of the duck mill leading from the canal to the wheels, burst this morning, and did some mischief. Work cannot be resumed for a week, as it is necessary to drain the canal. The other mills will run to-morrow.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 31—1 A. M.

The large paint and varnish store of BANKER & CARPENTER on State-street is now on fire. The interior will probably be entirely burnt.

The Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

The following is the weekly Bank statement:

Capital	$41,900,000
Loans	95,902,146
Specie	889,343
Legal Tender Notes	14,258,081
Due from other Banks	13,908,546
Due to other Banks	12,528,993
Deposits	37,361,818
Circulation (State)	263,323
Circulation (National)	24,678,086

CONNECTICUT.

New-England Way-Press Association.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

The annual meeting of the New-England Way-Press Association was held at the Allyn House in this City this evening and the following officers were elected for the current year:

SAMUEL BOWLES, Springfield *Republican*, President.

WM. H. GOODRICH, Hartford *Courant*, Secretary and Treasurer.

G. W. DANIELSON, Providence *Journal*; A. E. BURR, Hartford *Times*; J. H. BROMLEY, Norwich *Bulletin*; M. A. OSBORNE, New-Haven *Register*, and J. D. CANDEE, Bridgeport *Standard*, Executive Committee.

A the close of the meeting the Association had their annual supper at the Allyn House, which was a very pleasant affair.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Fenian Mass Meeting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

A large Fenian mass meeting was held here this evening. Speeches were delivered by JAMES GIBBONS, P. J. MEHON and W. J. HONES. One Fenian military company was present in uniform.

Five-Mile Sculling Race at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

The five-mile sculling contest between HENRY COULTER, of Pittsburgh, and JOHN MCKIEL, of Cold Spring, N. Y., for a purse of $2,000, took place this afternoon, and was won by COULTER. At the start MCKIEL took the lead by a few feet, but was quickly passed by COULTER, who came in eight lengths ahead. Time: 41 minutes and 51 seconds.

VIRGINIA.

The Late Convention Election—Gen. Schofield's Action Impartial.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Oct. 30.

A statement will appear in the morning, official in fact but not signed by Gen. SCHOFIELD, showing that the apportionment of delegates was the best and fairest that could have been made. The figures of the General must convince all that he was perfectly impartial in his acts. A gentleman of high distinction said to-night, "He is a fair minded man." The General has never even dreamed of becoming a United States Senator as has been reported.

The negro who was to have been hung in Lerenburgh on Friday, for the murder at Meshervin Station in February, has been reprieved by the Governor.

NEW-JERSEY.

Convicted of Murder.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Wednesday, Oct. 30.

The jury in the case of JACOB VAN ARSDALE, indicted for the murder of JASPER P. BAIRD, on the 29th of June last, after an absence of three hours, rendered a verdict of guilty in the first degree.

MISSOURI.

Highway Robbery in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

A man named MCLAUGHLIN, from Cleveland, O., while on a spree night before last, was knocked down and robbed of $1,500 in money, and a mortgage for $600. MCLAUGHLIN was on his way to Saulsburg, Mo., to pay for some property recently purchased there.

MAINE.

Death of Hon. Thomas Marshall.

BELFAST, Me., Wednesday, Oct. 30.

Hon. THOMAS MARSHALL, President of the Belfast National Bank, and for nearly half a century a prominent business man in this vicinity, died this evening after a brief illness.

FLORIDA.

Wreck of a British Brig.

KEY WEST, Fla., Wednesday, Oct. 30.

The British brig *Let Her Be*, Capt. GRAHAM, from St. Johns, N. B., for Havana, with a cargo of shooks, struck on the Pacific Reef on the 25th inst., and is a total loss.

NEW-YORK.

The Great Trotting Race Postponed.

AUBURN, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 30.

The great trot advertised for to-day between the Rochester horse *George Palmer* and the Auburn horse *Gray Mack*, has been postponed on account of the rain, to Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 6. The trot will take place on the Auburn track.

OHIO.

The Elections—Official Canvass of the State Vote.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

The Governor, Attorney-General and Secretary of State have completed the canvass of the vote on the Constitutional Amendment. The total number of votes cast is 484,603; for the amendment, 216,987; against the amendment, 255,346, being a majority against it of 38,353. The remaining 12,276 were blanks.

Fire at Cuyahoga Falls.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

The Phoenix Paper Mills at Cuyahoga Falls, owned by HANFORD & YEOMAN, were destroyed by fire to-day. The loss was $20,000, on which there was $12,000 insurance.

The Billiard Tournament at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

The principal game in the billiard tournament to-day was between FOSTER and VERMULEN, and was won by FOSTER in three innings, the average being 100.

The third prize was awarded to DAVIS, he having won seven games.

FOSTER and COON having won eight games each, they are to play a game of 1,000 points to-morrow for the first prize. The second-best in that game takes the second prize.

COLUMBUS, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

The Board of Canvassers, consisting of the Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney-General, to-day finished counting the vote on the Constitutional Amendment giving the negro the right of suffrage.

The vote stands as follows: For the amendment, 216,987; against the amendment, 255,340; not voting, 12,276. As all the votes not given for the amendment are counted against it, it will be seen that the proposition to enfranchise the blacks is beaten by 50,629 votes.

The banner to be given by the State Democratic Central Committee to the county showing the largest Democratic gain for one year, was on last evening awarded to Lawrence County, it having made a Democratic gain of 1,221 votes.

INDIAN MATTERS.

A Delegation of Sioux Seeking Peace—Railroad Obstructed.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

Omaha dispatches say that a messenger has arrived at Fort Laramie with thirty Sioux warriors, who favor peace. The head men promise to be at Fort Laramie on the 10th of November. Chief WHITE CLOUD has sent word to Gov. HUNT, of Colorado, that there is no use in the Government sending any more ignorant men to negotiate with him, but with Gov. HUNT or somebody who understands the Indian question he will treat upon liberal terms, relinquish all claim to the Plains, and remove to the extreme north. Gov. HUNT will go to Fort Laramie by the way of WHITE CLOUD'S Camp, and endeavor to make terms with him.

A fleet of seven Mackinaw boats arrived at Omaha from Fort Benton on Monday. The Indians attacked the boats below Yellowstone and killed one man.

The Indians obstructed the track of the Union Pacific Railroad, between Antelope and Pine Bluff stations, a few days since, with a view of throwing the train off, but workmen discovered the obstructions and removed them before damage was done.

GEN. SHERIDAN.

His Reception at Montpelier, Vt.—Great Demonstration—The Governor Presents Him to the Assembly.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Wednesday, Oct. 30.

The reception of Gen. SHERIDAN here to-day was a fine affair. A slight rain prevailed most of the day, but notwithstanding, the people were out by thousands to join in the demonstrations. The General was brought from Concord by a special train, and reached here about 3 o'clock P. M. He was presented to the people from the steps of the Capitol by Ex-Gov. DILLINGHAM, and subsequently to the two Houses of the Assembly in the Representatives Hall by Gov. PAGE. To both presentation addresses, Gen. SHERIDAN responded in appropriate speeches, in which he was quite complimentary to Vermont and Vermont soldiers. He attended the annual gathering of the Vermont officers and soldiers in Washington Hall in the evening, and left by the night train *via* Springfield, for New-York, where he is expected to arrive at noon to-morrow. The whole affair of the General's reception has been a complete success. The public and private decorations noticeable everywhere about town were quite extensive and in fine taste; some of them were superb.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Abatement of the Disease in Southern Cities.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

There were only nine yellow fever interments yesterday.

MOBILE, Ala., Wednesday, Oct. 30.

There were two interments from yellow fever to-day.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Bonding of Parts of Warehouses Permitted.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following regulations for the bonding of parts of warehouses or elevators, under the provisions of the thirty-seventh section of the act of July 18, 1866, entitled "An Act further to prevent smuggling, and for other purposes:"

First—Bins, or parts of warehouses or elevators in the possession of an importer, and in his sole occupancy, which he may desire to place under the customs lock, in addition to his own lock, said locks to be of a different character, for the purpose of storing grain imported by himself, may be duly bonded and set apart for that purpose, when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, from the report of the Warehouse Superintendent, after a careful examination had by him for such purpose, that the bins or parts of the warehouse or elevator desired to be bonded, are securely separated from the rest of the building, that the opening of each bin or other portion are capable of being properly secured with customs locks; and also upon the owners filing a bond with good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Collector of the Port and the Secretary of the Treasury, in such sum as may be deemed proper.

Second—Bins or parts of warehouses, or elevators in the occupancy of the person desiring to engage in the business of storing dutiable grain, under the said thirty-seventh section of the act of July, 1866, and of performing the labor on such grain, in what is usually termed the storage business, may be bonded and set apart for that purpose when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury from the report of the Warehouse Superintendent, after a careful examination had by him for such purpose, that the bins or parts of the warehouse or elevator desired to be bonded are securely separated from the rest of the building; that the opening of each bin or other portion are capable of being properly fastened with customs locks; and also upon the proprietor or occupant of the elevator or warehouse filing a bond with the Collector, with good and sufficient securities to be approved by the Collector of the Port and the Secretary of the Treasury, in such sum as may be deemed proper.

Third—In case bins or parts of warehouses or elevators, bonded as prescribed in the foregoing paragraph, may be empty, and may not be required immediately for the storage of imported grain, the owners or proprietors thereof may, on obtaining permission from the Collector of Customs for that purpose, store therein, temporarily, domestic or free grain, with the express understanding, however, that the said bins or other parts of the warehouse or elevator shall be promptly emptied of such domestic or free grain in case they shall be required for the storage of imported grains.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Why the Republican Party Should be Sustained.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The addresses of the Congressional and Massachusetts Republican Committees agree in deprecating the effect of the October elections upon the South, and begging for a better report from the States that will vote in November. In this they admit the popular verdict to be what the South understands by it. And it is useless to deny that it does signify, above all things else, *a growing distrust of the results of the Congressional scheme of reconstruction, as they are now developing themselves.* It means that the people begin to doubt both the justice and sound policy of disfranchising the white men of the South that the blacks may be dominant. They would be glad to see the Southern States attached to the Republican Party, but they want it done by methods that are republican and honest, and in a way to last more than a single year. In brief, *they want genuine reconstruction and not a sham.* Now, if the Congressional Committee could have given the country some assurance that reconstruction, so inauspiciously begun, shall be revised and made a reality; that they will not allow the new State Governments to make the disfranchisement of white men general, to exclude them from the jury boxes, and load them with other disabilities, as they and their miserable white leaders threaten; but will insist upon the removal of the disqualifications established by the Reconstruction Bills, and will not allow the new Governments to go into operation *till the lives and property and rights of whites as well as blacks are secured*—their appeal would have had more pertinency and force. As it is, it fails to meet the exigency that the Committee evidently sees, in common with the whole country.

The Congressional Committee says that every commanding interest of the country requires the success of the Republican ticket in the pending elections. This is true, *with the understanding that Congress and the Republican party mean to do what their principles and pledges by fair interpretation demand at their hands.* We are sure that they must, because they will not be able to resist the logic of events and the manifest tendency of the popular feeling. And this must not be mistaken, notwithstanding the perversity of the Republicans of Ohio. It is not negro suffrage in the South that the people object to, *but the disfranchisement and proscription of white citizens*, including nearly all the most intelligent and trustworthy Union men of that section, and the machinery by which the entire control of reconstruction has been given to the newly enfranchised, or rather to a few score of white leaders, who are generally men of small intelligence and less character, the mere shysters of politics. The cry that these States are organizing and coming back into the Union *politically regenerated*, not only loyal but Republican States, *satisfies nobody. The real situation is not changed by making the negroes dominant, and holding them in power by United States bayonets*, which is the only way in which they can govern for a single day. We do not convert the South to Republican politics by this superficial and imposed conformity. The negroes were just as truly Republican before as they are now, while the whites have all their prejudices against the party immeasurably strengthened and embittered by what they cannot but regard as injustice and oppression toward themselves. What the people want to know is how we are to get out of this dilemma, which, by all the laws of human nature, and by all the teachings of history, must wax worse and worse, if not speedily and radically cured.

We venture to say, what the Congressional Committee might and should have said, that a way will be made out of the difficulties attending the present reconstruction; that it is impossible they should be allowed to ripen into the fixed hostility of race now threatened, or that the whole power of the country should be permanently used to subject 8,000,000 of whites to 3,000,000 of blacks in the South—that equality before the law is what the people demand, and not the subjugation of one race to another, and that this they will find means to secure. We have said by what means Congress may secure it, and we believe that such will be substantially the course of things. The rigors of reconstruction will be alleviated. There will be equal suffrage for all in the South, and not negroes only, and Congress will not dare—as we think it will not wish—to let go its hold upon the reconstructing States, *until their constitutions give perfect security against either black or white subjection.* In this hope and faith, we accept the appeal of the Congressional Committee, and urge the importance of a fresh and full indorsement of the Republican Party and policy in the November elections. There are, of course, other considerations in support of the same conclusion to be drawn from the untrustworthiness of the Democratic opposition—for if any Republican begins to feel that power ought to be taken from those now holding it, he will certainly wait till he finds a party that will not still more abuse it—but for the moment we confine our attention to the reconstruction problem, because it is the one which now causes most doubt and anxiety.

The State Election in West Virginia.

From the Wheeling (W. Va.) Intelligencer, Oct. 29.

The news from the different counties comes in very slowly. Even from those along the line of the wires and railroad we have had only partial returns. We have no reason to doubt the general result, but presume the figures, when received, will show both a diminished aggregate vote and perhaps a decreased majority, taking those already received as a criterion.

The counties thus far heard from, show that Brooke, Ohio, Wetzel and Taylor have gone Democratic. And that Hancock, Marshall, Marion, Monongalia, Preston, Morgan, Berkeley, Jefferson, Harrison, Ritchie and Wood have given Union majorities.

The Liquor Laws in the Carolinas—Civil and Military Penalties.

The following letter of instructions from Gen. CANBY to Col. FRANK, Post Commandant at Wilmington, N. C., shows that hereafter liquor venders, in violating the regulations, will be subject to the penalties prescribed by both arms of the law:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 22, 1867.

Commanding Officer, Wilmington, N. C.:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 6th inst., submitting statements in relation to the remission by Special Order No. 170, of penalties imposed upon citizens, tried before a military tribunal, for violation of paragraph VI., General Order No. 32, current series from these Headquarters, and requesting to know if they are to be regarded as precedents in deciding future cases, I am instructed by the Commanding-General to inform you of his decision in the matter.

The jurisdiction conferred upon Post Courts for the trial of cases of this kind, is not an exclusive jurisdiction, nor is the order a substitute for the laws of the United States, the State or the City, regulating the sale of spiritous liquors. These exist in all their original force, and may and should be enforced against delinquents notwithstanding the fact that they may already have been punished by a Military Court. The order prohibiting the sale is a police regulation, and the penalties prescribed for its violation are super-added penalties in no way relieving the parties from their other responsibilities.

The punishment to be awarded by the Military Court, should be measured by the gravity of the offence, as against the military regulation, and not by its abstract criminality, and to this extent the decisions already made, are to be regarded as suggestions to the Courts before which such cases may be tried. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
LOUIS N. CARZIAC,
Aid-de-Camp and Assistant Adjutant-Gen.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Queens County Burglaries—Additional Details.

Buried in the woods about three miles from Flushing, the officers engaged in looking for the band of burglars who had their headquarters in the loft of a church at Little Neck, as related in yesterday's TIMES, have found some silver ware and other property, worth about $200. They were led thither by KNIGHT, whose arrest led to the discovery of the haunts of the thieves, and who seems disposed to aid in the capture of the others in the hope that he will be permitted to go unprosecuted. The letter which, as already stated, was found in KNIGHT'S pocket when he was arrested, and which was addressed to Judge ONDERDONK, whose house, it will be remembered, was burglariously entered some time ago, says:

"I committed the burglary, and, to convince you that I did, I will state some facts in connection with it." He then describes how he entered the house and what rooms he entered and ransacked, and said that he entered the chamber of the daughter of the gentleman, and, while examining her bureau drawers, she was awakened, and sprang from her bed and seized him so firmly that he could not get away, and by her cries aroused the gentleman and another lady, who also seized hold of him, and they all four rolled down stairs together, and that the writer finally made his escape, and that he carried off a diamond pin belonging to the daughter. Then he says: "I return the pin to your daughter, who is a noble and a brave woman—as brave as any man I ever saw in the army."

After praising the daughter still further, he expresses surprise how Judge ONDERDONK could describe him so, and have GARVEY arrested, as he only saw the writer but a moment in the dark, and says, "How near you describe me, I will not state for obvious reasons." Upon examining his clothing still further, the diamond pin was found. The Police officers recollecting having read an account in a New-York paper, describing a burglary at Manhasset, L. I., and having a picture showing the young lady struggling with the robber, came to the conclusion that they had got the man. His letter, which he failed to send, had betrayed him. The officers are on the track of the other burglars.

KNIGHT is a dandy dressed in the height of fashion. An accomplice, named TOWNSEND, who is confined in one of the cells of the Town Hall at Flushing, is a young man of twenty-four years, is married, and very respectably connected. His father is a haycarter at Little Neck, and the prisoner was himself, for some months past, employed in a store at Hunter's Point.

Societe Francaise de Bienfaisance.

A large assemblage of the members of this charitable organization was gathered last evening, at DELMONICO'S, to attend the annual meeting. The proceedings embraced the presentation of the usual report and an election of officers for the coming twelvemonth. The document submitted by the Executive Committee showed that the cash on hand and receipts during the past year amounted to $17,428, and the expenses to $8,777; 255 heads of families, representing 681 persons, have received assistance during the year; and, thanks to the exertions of the Society, 100 persons have been sent back to France aboard the steamships of the general Transatlantic Company. The report which sets forth these facts, concludes with a return of thanks to those who have aided the Society in its labors, and to the Commissioners of the Board of Education who, at the suggestion of the Association, have opened a free course of English lessons, intended for the instruction of foreigners. The principal officers elected last evening were: President, Mons. S. A. REYNAL; First Vice-President; V. FORTWENGLER; Second Vice-President, E. DECHAUX; Treasurer, P. BROSSARD; Secretary, L. MEUNIER.

The German Democracy of Brooklyn.

A mass meeting of the German Democracy of Brooklyn was held last evening, at the Brooklyn Garden, for the purpose of ratifying the "regular" nominations of the Democratic Party. Dr. BAUER presided. Speeches were made in the German language by a number of Teutonic orators, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested.

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.—The following detentions were made yesterday by the officers of the Metropolitan Board of Internal Revenue: 10 bbls. at the Erie Railroad pier, N. R., detained in consequence of irregular brands; 50 bbls. at same place, detained to prove tax paid; 4 bbls. Argyle whisky, found on board a Rosevelt-street ferry-boat, detained to prove tax paid; 65 bbls. at WOODRUFF & GEORGE'S, No. 42 New-street, detained on account of irregular brands.

WHO SAVED MR. LINCOLN'S LIFE IN 1861?

Superintendent John A. Kennedy's Account of His Connection with the Affair.

The details of the manner in which President **Lincoln's** life was preserved from assassination at Baltimore, while he was on his journey to Washington, in February, 1861, to assume the duties of his office, have never before been published. **Benson J. Lossing**, in the first volume of his *Pictorial History of the Civil War*, gives the following brief account, taken from the lips of Mr. **Lincoln** himself, which will be read, even after so long a lapse of time, with interest:

"Mr. **Judd**, a warm, personal friend from Chicago, sent for me to come to his room (at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, Feb. 21.) I went, and found there Mr. **Pinkerton**, a skillful police detective, also from Chicago, who had been employed for some days in Baltimore watching or searching for suspicious persons there. **Pinkerton** informed me that a plan had been laid for my assassination, the exact time when I expected to go through Baltimore being publicly known. He was well informed as to the plan, but did not know that the conspirators would have pluck enough to execute it. He urged me to go right through with him to Washington that night. I did not like that. I had made engagements to visit Harrisburgh, and go from there to Baltimore, and resolved to do so. I could not believe that there was a plot to murder me. I made arrangements, however, with Mr. **Judd** for my return to Philadelphia the next night, if I should be convinced that there was danger in going through Baltimore. I told him that, if I should meet at Harrisburgh, as I had at other places, a delegation to go with me to the next place, (Baltimore,) I should feel safe and go on. When I was making my way back to my room, through crowds of people, I met **Frederick Seward**. We went together to my room, when he told me that he had been sent, at the instance of his father and Gen. **Scott**, to inform me that their detectives in Baltimore discovered a plot there to assassinate me. They knew nothing of **Pinkerton's** movements. I now believed such a plot to be in existence. * * In New-York some friend had given me a new beaver hat in a box, and in it had placed a soft wool hat. I had never worn one of the latter in my life. I had this box in my room (at Harrisburgh.) Having informed a very few friends of the secret of my new movements, and the cause, I put on an old overcoat that I had with me, and, putting the soft hat in my pocket, I walked out of the house at the back door, bareheaded, without exciting any special curiosity. Then I put on the soft hat and joined my friends without being recognized by strangers, for I was not the same man."

Thus it appears that Mr. **Lincoln's** exit from Harrisburgh took place on the night of the 22d of February. On that occasion an officer entered the room of our correspondent at the hotel and informed him of what had occurred, but would not permit him to leave the room until morning, by which time Mr. **Lincoln** had arrived in Washington. At 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, the 23d of February, our special correspondent telegraphed to the **Times** as follows:

"**Abraham Lincoln**, the President elect of the United States, is safe in the capital of the nation. * * * * * Mr. **Lincoln** did not want to yield, and Col. **Sumner** actually cried with indignation; but Mrs. **Lincoln**, seconded by Mr. **Judd** and Mr. **Lincoln's** *original informant*, insisted upon it, and at 9 o'clock Mr. **Lincoln** left on a special train."

Upon the appearance of Mr. **Lossing's** first volume of his history, last August, Mr. **Kennedy**, Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, observing that no credit had been given therein to any person but Mr. **Pinkerton**, Gen. **Scott** and Mr. **Seward**, and desiring to have the history of the transaction recorded more completely, addressed a letter to Mr. **Lossing** which will appear in his second volume about to be published. We have been favored with a copy of this letter, which, in view of the circumstances, will doubtless commend itself to the attention of our readers. It was written under date of Aug. 13, 1866, and is as follows:

MR. KENNEDY'S LETTER.

Benson J. Lossing, Esq., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.:

Dear Sir: On reading your description of the manner in which the late President **Lincoln** was induced to change his route in going to the City of Washington, in February, 1861, I was impressed with the faithfulness, so far as the narrative goes, but regretted that it was not more full in showing how and to whom the country is indebted for the safety of his valuable life at that important period.

It will be remembered that there was much uncertainty at the beginning of the late rebellion as to what course the conspirators designed taking to carry out their plans, and, with the view of ascertaining their purpose, in the latter part of December, 1860, I detailed two of my most intelligent detectives to proceed to Washington, with instructions to endeavor to discover the secret plans of the conspirators, if they had any, for taking possession of the seat of Government, and to communicate with Senator **Grimes**, of Iowa, on the subject. I did not know the Senator personally at that time, but I had a reputation of him that justified me in confiding in him.

On Friday, Jan. 4, 1861, I received a note from Hon. **Schuyler Colfax**, requesting me to send a number of detectives to Washington, for the same purpose that I had already dispatched the two alluded to. I then determined to go that night myself and take with me another of my men. I purposed looking the field over, with the view of ascertaining the probability of such an attempt being made. In the morning of Saturday I found a want of harmony among the friends of the Union—scarcely any two looked at the crisis through the same medium. Mr. **Colfax** invited me to attend a meeting of a sort of a Committee of members of both Houses of Congress, at the residence of Senator **Trumbull**, that morning. It numbered about a dozen persons, and there were about twelve different opinions among them as to the ultimate designs of the conspirators. The extreme views were entertained by Senator **Trumbull** and Representative E. B. **Washburn**. One of these gentlemen regarded the "matter as nothing more than the usual Southern vaunting; that the South had been badly defeated, and the secession talk meant nothing but braggadocio; that they had had things so long their own way, it could not be expected of them to quietly submit to defeat; a few weeks and all would be peaceful again." The other gentleman was of the opinion "that the Southern men meant every word they uttered; that they had been preparing for this since 1832; that he was convinced they had selected this time because they think themselves ready while we are not; that they have made preparations which we know nothing about; that their plan was to destroy the Government and to start one of their own, and that to take possession of Washington was more than half the battle."

None of the remaining gentlemen agreed with either of these, nor with themselves.

While at this meeting I learned that a large number of detectives had been sent for to all the large cities East, North and West, and among these it was mentioned that Marshal **Kane**, of Baltimore, had been applied to, and had promised to send ten detectives. I told the gentleman plainly the Marshal would betray them; that his sympathies were with the South in any movement they would make; that but a few weeks before he had declined an invitation to exchange a detective of his for one of mine, on the ground that he had but *one* in his force, and consequently he could not now furnish them with ten. In reply, I was informed that Mr. **Corwin** had confidence in Marshal **Kane**, and they also had confidence in Mr. **Corwin**. So as they decided to hold on to the Marshal and his bogus detectives, I concluded not to act with them.

I then called on a number of other members of Congress, without finding much improvement. The exceptional case was Senator **Grimes**. One distinguished Senator informed me that he was in counsel with **Jefferson Davis**, and that in a day or two *they* would be able to adjust all apparent differences.

After that I went among the people, and soon found that Mr. **Washburn** was nearer right than any other member of Congress I had talked with. I also found that the safety of the country depended on Lieut.-Gen. **Scott**, and I determined to consult with him; but I feared the General could not spare sufficient time to talk with me as fully as I desired, and then concluded to see one of his confidential officers. On inquiring I learned that two of Gen. **Scott's** family had great influence with him, Col. **Robert E. Lee** and Capt. **Chas. P. Stone**. I do not know what induced me to select Capt. **Stone** in preference to Col. **Lee**, but I did so, and called on the Captain at his quarters. We conversed freely with regard to the impending trouble, and especially of the danger in which Washington stood. I informed him I would have three of my detectives in the city, and, at his request, agreed to instruct them to report to him verbally anything of importance they should discover.

I stopped in Baltimore that night on my way home, and ascertained from Marshal **Kane** himself the plan by which Maryland was to be precipitated out of the Union, against the efforts of Gov. **Hicks** to keep it there, and with Maryland also the District of Columbia. He told me Maryland would wait for the action of Virginia, and that action would take place within a month, and "that when Virginia seceded through a Convention, Maryland would secede by gravitation." It was at this interview I ascertained Fort McHenry to be garrisoned by a corporal's guard, consisting of one man, and that the Baltimore Police were keeping guard outside, to prevent the roughs from capturing it prematurely. I communicated the facts to Capt. **Stone**, and on the following Wednesday, Jan. 9, troops from Washington took possession of the fort, under orders from Gen. **Scott**.

At a subsequent visit to Washington I called, of course, on Capt. **Stone**, and informed him of the purposes contemplated in Baltimore. He then requested me to put some of my men on duty there, and instruct them to report to him in person, by word of mouth, and not by mail, as he could not trust the mails. I had previously placed two men there, and on my return selected a third, whom I sent directly to Capt. **Stone** for special instructions. Under these instructions, this officer, **David S. Bookstaver**, remained at Baltimore until Feb. 23, when I relieved him. During that period, while apparently occupied as a music agent, **Bookstaver** gave particular attention to the sayings and doings of the better class of citizens who frequent music, variety and book stores, while the other two Detectives had joined an organization of rebel roughs destined to go South or elsewhere, whenever their services should be required.

It was on the evening of Wednesday, Feb. 20, that **Bookstaver** obtained the information that made it necessary to take the first train for Washington. Before going he posted a letter to me, briefly stating the condition of things, and of his intention to go on the 4 o'clock morning train and report. I shall complete this narrative with an extract from a letter written by Capt. **Stone** on the subject:

"It is impossible, with the time now at my disposal, to give you anything like a detailed history of the information derived from your men, and from dozens of letters and reports from other sources, addressed sometimes to the General-in-Chief and sometimes to myself, which served to convince both of us that there was imminent danger that Mr. **Lincoln's** life would be sacrificed should he attempt to pass through Baltimore at the time and in the manner published in the newspapers as the programme of his journey. The closing piece of information on the subject was brought by one of your men, **Bookstaver**. He had for weeks been stationed in Baltimore, and on the morning of Thursday (two days before the intended passage of Mr. **Lincoln** through Baltimore) he arrived by the early train and reported to me. His information was entirely corroborative of that already in our possession; and at the time of making my morning report to the General-in-Chief, I communicated that. Gen. **Scott** had received from other sources urgent warnings also, and he stated to me that it was almost a certainty that Mr. **Lincoln** could not pass Baltimore alive by the train on the day fixed. 'But,' said the General, 'while you and I know this, we cannot convince these gentlemen that Mr. **Lincoln** is not coming to Washington to be inaugurated as quietly as any previous President.' I recommended that Mr. **Lincoln** should be officially warned, and suggested that it would be altogether best that he should take the train of that evening from Philadelphia, and so reach Washington early the next day. Gen. **Scott** said that Mr. **Lincoln's** personal dignity would revolt at the idea of changing the programme of his journey on account of danger to his life. I replied to this, that it appeared to me Mr. **Lincoln's** personal dignity was of small account in comparison with the destruction, or, at least, dangerous disorganization of the United States Government, which would be the inevitable result of his death by violence in Baltimore; that in a few days more the term of Mr. **Buchanan** would end, and there would (in case of Mr. **Lincoln's** death) be no elected President to assume the office; that the Northern cities would, on learning of the violent death of the President elect, pour masses of excited people upon Baltimore, which would be destroyed, and we should find ourselves in the worst form of civil war with the Government, utterly unprepared for it. Gen. **Scott**, after asking me how the details could be arranged in so short a time, and receiving my suggestion that Mr. **Lincoln** should be advised quietly to take the evening train, and that it would do him no harm to have the telegraph wires cut for a few hours, he directed me to seek Mr. W. H. **Seward**, to whom he wrote a few lines, which he handed to me. It was already 10 o'clock, and when I reached Mr. **Seward's** house he had left; I followed him to the Capitol, but did not succeed in finding him until after 12 M. I handed him the General's note; he listened attentively to what I said, and asked me to write down my information and suggestions, and then taking the paper I had written, he hastily left. The note I wrote was what Mr. **Frederick Seward** carried to Mr. **Lincoln** in Philadelphia. Mr. **Lincoln** has stated that it was this note which induced him to change his journey as he did. The stories of disguise are all nonsense; Mr. **Lincoln** merely took the sleeping-car in the night train. I know nothing of any connection of Mr. **Pinkerton** with the matter."

The letter from which the above extract is made was sent to me by Gen. **Stone**, in reply to an inquiry of mine, made in consequence of having seen an article in a newspaper which gave the whole credit of the movement to a person whom I supposed had little to do with it. My opportunity for knowing who the parties were that rendered this service to the country was very good, but I thought it advisable to have the testimony of one of the most active in it to sustain my views. For obvious reasons I have not called on either of the other living parties to the matter, regarding the above sufficient to satisfy all reasonable persons that the assassination consummated in April, 1865, would have taken place in February, of 1861, had it not been for the timely efforts of Lieut.-Gen. **Scott**, Brig.-Gen. **Stone**, Hon. **Wm. H. Seward**, **Frederick Seward**, Esq., and **David S. Bookstaver**, of the Metropolitan Police of New-York. I am, respectfully yours, &c.,

JOHN A. KENNEDY.

It will be observed from the foregoing that Gen. **Stone** corroborated Mr. **Lincoln's** statement that the movements of Mr. **Kennedy's** officers and those of Mr. **Pinkerton** were unknown to each other, and that this fact induced Mr. **Lincoln** to believe that a plot for his assassination did really exist. But according to Mr. **Lincoln's** own story, Gen. **Stone** must be in error when he characterizes the statement of **Lincoln's** having been disguised as "all nonsense." It also appears from the telegram of our correspondent on the evening after Mr. **Lincoln's** departure from Harrisburgh for Washington, that Mr. **Pinkerton**, "Mr. **Lincoln's** original informant," was one of the persons who, at Harrisburgh, insisted upon the course ultimately pursued by Mr. **Lincoln**.

VIEWS OF THADDEUS STEVENS

Reported Opinions of Thaddeus Stevens on the United States Government.

We find the following rather singular effusion in the Philadelphia *Press*. It purports to be a correspondence between a Dr. D. G. **Pfeiffer**, a German, and Mr. **Stevens**, in which the latter favors the former with his views about the nature of our Government, the intentions of the framers of the Declaration of Independence and the future of the country. Though it has no very marked importance, it will still be read with interest:

A short and desultory discourse, between M. D. G. **Pfeiffer**, M. D., LL. D., some time of the German Universities; for the last fifty years and more, an inhabitant of America; having left his native country for the sake of enjoying entire freedom of thought and action, and who has been in the habit, as he has been afforded the opportunity, of having consultation and intercourse with **Thaddeus Stevens**, resident in another portion of the same country—both still surviving—and said **Thaddeus Stevens**, M. C.
[Doctor.]

Dear Friend: Sitting here in my secluded study, it occurred to me to consult you with the familiarity of ancient times as to your opinion of the present prospects of our country, and whether we now are likely to approach any nearer to the true principles of liberty than our fathers did under their old and constrained Constitution, and to ask you at some little length to point out the means by which that great blot—that heinous crime—of our Constitution as it was could be got rid of without further delay or further convulsion.
[M. C.]

My Dear Friend: I shall not decline to suggest a few ideas in reply to your question, although I am quite sure you are as capable of answering them as I am. But our ancient intercourse has inspired you with confidence, I see, in your friend, which would be better justified had I possessed the opportunities of deep thought and study into the law of nations which you had before I knew you.

Whatever construction shall be given to the Constitution in its present condition by this Congress and those nearest the great events which have modified it, will be likely to be accepted, through future time, as its true meaning. It is important, therefore, that the most beneficent interpretation should be given to it, and that it should be most liberally construed, so as to secure all human rights.

In the changed condition of our country and of that instrument, which, while it, as to the old States, may not be perverted, is not so inflexible as to be incapable of yielding to the changing necessities of humanity.

Before the Constitution was amended I could not agree with some of my learned friends that Congress could intermeddle with State laws relative to the elective franchise in the United States. The circumstance of Slavery seemed, while it was submitted to, to prevent it. After the amendment abolishing Slavery I still doubted, and proposed a constitutional remedy, on the 5th day of December, 1865, in the following words: "All national * * * * laws shall be equally applicable to every citizen, and no discrimination shall be made on account of race and color."

Since the adoption of the 14th amendment, however, I have no doubt of our full power to regulate the elective franchise, so far as it regards the whole nation, in every State of the Union, which, when tried, I hope will be so formed as to be beneficial to the nation, just to every citizen, and carry out the great design of the framers of the Government, according to their views expressed in the Declaration of Independence.

It cannot fail to be beneficial and convenient, when we consider the trouble and inconvenience which a citizen of one State encounters when he travels temporarily into another. Instead of being a brother at home, he is now an alien in his native land. While he participates in all the burdens and anxieties of the Government, he is forbidden, if a non-resident, to take part in selecting the magistrate who is to rule his destinies for the next four years.

In this there is no principle of Republican justice. The Constitution of 1789 did not carry out the principles of government which were intended by the fathers, when in 1776 they laid the foundation of the Government on which this nation was to be built. Then they had been inspired with such a light from on high as never man was inspired with before, in the great work of providing freedom for the human race, through a Government in which no oppression could find a resting place.

They contemplated the erection of a vast empire over this whole continent, which in its national character should be governed by laws of a supreme, unvarying character. While municipal institutions might be granted, with self control, for convenience, it was never intended that one-half of this nation should be governed by one set of laws and the other half by another, and conflicting set, on the same subject. The laws, the principle, which was to apply to the dwellers on the Penobscot, was to apply to those on the Savannah and Susquehanna, else the Declaration would have proclaimed the one—the people on the Penobscot or Susquehanna—were born free and equal, and those on the Savannah with a modified equality; that the one had inalienable rights, among which was liberty; that the other had inalienable rights, but perfect liberty was not among them.

The grand idea of those immortal men was that there were certain rights, privileges and immunities which belonged to every being who had an immortal soul, none of which should be taken from him, nor could he surrender them in any arrangement with society. So essential to the repose of the whole community was it that every man should possess each of these rights, privileges and immunities, that he was forbidden by his Creator to part with them. He could not sell himself, he could not sell his children into slavery. He could not sell his life for a price. He could not surrender the right to pursue his own happiness. Every attempt to do so was nugatory. Every instrument founded on such a contract, no matter how solemn, no matter how hedged about by broad seals, no matter how stamped by State legislation and Executive approval, none of these things gave it life. It was null and void; it was a corpse incapable of animation.

I am speaking now of the original design of the framers of the Declaration of Independence, who had determined that there were certain principles which, to give perfect liberty, should apply alike to every mortal being. Who can deny this position without laying a heavier burden upon one human being than another, without being authorized to do so by their common Creator? Who can doubt that if you put such power into the hands of the best men it will be abused, unless restrained by equal laws? Why should one man be more responsible to his temporal or eternal Governor than another, and be punished by different rules?

I know that when they came to frame the Constitution, Slavery having increased, they were obliged to postpone some of those universal principles, and allow individuals and municipalities to violate them for awhile. I thank God that necessity no longer exists. The lawgivers of America are now as free to act as Samson when the fire had touched the flax. May they never again be beguiled by any conservative Delilah—suffer their locks to be shorn, and their limbs to be bound by the withes of a twisted Constitution. The laws which were then intended to be universal must now be made universal. The principles which were intended to govern the whole American nationality must now be made to cover and control its whole national action throughout this grand empire. Towns, corporations and municipalities may be allowed their separate organization not inconsistent therewith, but must not incorporate any principles in conflict with those great rights, privileges and immunities.

What are those rights, privileges and immunities? Without excluding others, three are specifically enumerated: Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. These are universal and inalienable. It follows that everything necessary for their establishment and defence is within those rights.

You grant a lot or easement in the midst of your estate, you thereby grant the right of way to it by ingress and egress.

Disarm a community, and you rob them of the means of defending life. Take away their weapons of defence, and you take away the inalienable right of defending liberty. This brings us now directly to the argument by which we prove that the elective franchise is a right of the Declaration, and not merely a privilege, and is one of the rights and immunities pronounced by that instrument to be "inalienable." If, as our fathers declared, "all just government is derived from the assent of the governed;" it in Federal Republics, that assent can be ascertained and established only through the ballot, it follows that to take away that means of communication, is to take away from the citizen his great weapon of defence, and reduce him to helpless bondage. It deprives him of an inalienable right. This clearly proves that the elective franchise ranks with "life" and "liberty" in its sacred inalienable character.

But while the Declaration clearly proves what the intention then was, the action of the Convention in framing the Constitution of the United States, it seemed to me, bartered away, for the time being, some of those inalienable rights, and, instigated by the hellish institution of Slavery, suspended one of the muniments of liberty. Having thus shown that the elective franchise is one of the inalienable rights of man, without which his liberty cannot be defended, and that it was suspended by the arbitrary Constitution of 1789, let us see if that suspension has been removed, so as to leave our hands unrestrained in restoring its full vigor, while still acting under the Constitution. That right appertains to every citizen. But while this suspension existed, the natural love of despotism induced communities to hold that each State might fix the qualifications, rights and deprivations of its own citizens.

The fourteenth amendment, now so happily adopted, settles the whole question, and places every American citizen on a perfect equality of rights, so far as merely national rights and questions are concerned. It declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any person be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

If by the amended Constitution every American citizen is entitled to equal privileges with every other American citizen; and if every American citizen in any one of the States should be found entitled to impartial suffrage with every other American citizen in any State, then it follows as an inevitable conclusion that suffrage throughout this nation is impartial and universal, so far as every human being without regard to race or color shall be found concerned, and so far as it affects the whole nation.

Can he who swears to support the Constitution in all its parts refuse to aid in carrying this into effect without clear direct perjury? a worse perjury than would have been committed by those who, under the old Constitution, could not agree to that construction, and thus refused their aid to their fellowmen.

What a grand compulsion have these despots, rebels and murderers finally forced upon the American Republic by their impatient, rash and bloody acts! How they have aided the just men of the nation in producing this great good! It were well if they could claim some merit as a compensation for so great a crime. But if evil must come into the world, "but woe unto him through whom it cometh," I fear that if good does come into the world through compulsion no merit will be attributed to the unwilling actors. Let no man now, then, who belongs to this great Government, dare to stand up in the face of high heaven and longer deny to God's immortal beings the high, the inalienable, the God-granted rights which his immortal Father gave them. Let no one in the past or in any future age attempt to palliate his offence, either before an earthly tribunal which is to decide between God's creatures, or who is to plead his cause at the bar of a higher tribunal, venture to insult Divine Justice by longer pleading his inability to execute that justice.

We must remember that most of us are separated from the dread tribunal occupied by a Judge who cannot be deceived by the narrowest isthmus that ever divided time from eternity.

If every citizen of any State is entitled to all the inalienable rights, privileges and immunities of this Government, and if one of those inalienable rights is the right to cast his ballot for every man who is to take part in the Government, show me the man who is so impudent as to deny that suffrage by the ballot is due to every being within this realm to whom God has given immortality. He must be an impudent citizen, and ought never to profess to believe in the existence of a Deity; for that a world could be created and governed without an overruling cause is more feasible than such a proposition. What would be the effect of conferring this just right upon every citizen in this Republic, according to the original intention of our fathers?

If ever there was a spot on earth where it could be tried with perfect success, and bestow perfect happiness upon all those who are their own rulers and their own subjects, that spot is the continent of North America.

In less than ten years it will contain a sound population of more than fifty millions of people, girt round with deep and broad waters, which no force could cross without our consent. The sea-girt isle of Great Britain, which was said to be cut off from the rest of the world, was not half so secure from its water defences as this continent. That would be a tall and a bold admiral who hereafter, with a hostile intent, should venture this side of the Pillars of Hercules. Before any monarchical nation shall again attempt to erect its institutions on this side of the Isthmus of Darien, they will find that there exists a Republic composed of the islands of the sea, more powerful than the European portion of Great Britain, not less powerful than was the Achæan League, which Republic we shall not blush to call an ally because a meridian sun and the tyrant's lash have planted into their color and into their souls the deep and inextinguishable principles of abhorrence to human bondage. A people now but little understood, but in a few years of progress, with their own institutions really free, instead of being ground by the nominal freedom but real despotism of Jamaica, will have made as long and rapid strides in the cause of civilization as our Southern States are now making. The seed of such an empire is already planted, and is germinating. It may not be known to all that the Danish possessions of St. Thomas, Santa Cruz and St. Johns are sustained by Republican institutions—though all the legislators and most of the executive officers, chosen by themselves, are colored.

They have free schools and can, with scarcely the exception of a single individual of the proper age, read and write, and have all the essential requisites of a free Republic, except, perhaps, the appointment of a few of the executive officers by the home Government, when the wishes of the people are always consulted. Let a tyrant attempt to put his foot upon such a bombshell, and he will be blown, with all around him, to inevitable ruin. Before the time supposed for such action shall have arrived, Cuba, the most fertile and productive spot of its size, except perhaps the Delta of the Nile, will have become so saturated and ripe with the bursting principles of freedom, and together with St. Domingo, Hayti, Jamaica and their cognate races will be ready to leap to arms and defend their appropriate dominions, if such aid should be needed in the cause of freedom, and if they shall not then have been added to our own dominion by our enterprising Foreign Secretary.

"All of these islands are now free except Cuba, which is now oppressed by the proudest and most cruel tyrant of Europe, himself of a mixed race of swarthy Moors and sluggish white blood. He may as well take warning that the day is very near when he must knock the shackles from every Cuban, or have them torn from them by the spirit of liberty. She is within sight of emancipated America, and surrounded by islands of the sea, every one of which is free. The sound of the overseer's lash, and the cries of the agonized slave, will not, must not be longer permitted to mingle with the sweet pæans to liberty which are shouted forth through every freeman's voice in the Western World. All the golden rivers of Africa will never again purchase sufficient power to reinslave those just made free by the Spirit of Liberty, much stronger than all the power of Hercules or of Samson."

Before any other nations are prepared to establish their institutions in any part of this Western world, the broad, bold shoulders and swarthy frames of the inhabitants of this Island Empire will have established governments that Spain and other European nations will willingly surrender to freedom, lest they should corrupt their despotic lead, and hasten their own governments a half century along the railroad path of liberty. But whether such an ally shall then exist or not, without boasting, this Government, counting upon her position and power, can entertain no fear of all the world beside.

Traverse her twenty thousand miles from the Russian possessions around the Isthmus of Darien, up the Gulf Stream to the bold shores of the Granite State, which, with the islands of the Gulf, soon, I hope and believe, will be added to this mighty nation, to which they naturally belong; thence up to where the Esquimaux roam, and where we have lately employed the protection of the mighty walrus, on the strait which no hostile foot will ever attempt to tread, around to where the herring, the codfish and whale are seeking to find a permanent refuge; but no time which the eye of man shall ever see, or his imagination depict, can ever screen them from the hearty enterprise of this mighty empire: and you have such a vast, impregnable and sea-girt domain as the world never saw. If anything more were wanting, more iron-clads than all Europe could send to this distance could be brought into active operation in any time necessary for the defence of the nation. Then take your route northward from the southern isthmus, and you cross every latitude necessary for the production of all the industrial products of civilization. No mineral, no vegetable that ever God created for the wealth, comfort, or ornament of man, would be wanted. Her Southern climate, never more to be polluted by the unholy and infamous institution of slavery, bears upon every breeze the balmy odors that delight the senses. Its soil is filled with burning sapphire, its rivers run sands of gold, while its more rugged parts bear quartz equal to the fabled Ophir, and lodes of silver.

If its more northern climate is held in firm delight by the hardy sons of "Greenland's icy mountains," its moss-clad granite will always be protected by the Goddess of Liberty. How much better than the delicious isle over which continually blow the soft breezes of spicy Ceylon, where

Though every prospect pleases,
Man alone is vile.

The ingenious artist of the gods, when procured by the mother of Achilles to engrave coast surveys and geographical delineations upon his invincible shield, never depicted a land so glorious and so variegated with gold and silver and every precious metal, and so bewitching to the senses with the odors of God's happiest creations. Its enchanting products grow in abundance on every inch of her variegated soil, and since the curse of Slavery is removed, if we do the justice which the Declaration of Independence proposes and we now propose, will soon contain a greater abundance of riches than either Europe, Asia or Africa.

The Missouri State Treasury—Proposed Extra Session of the Legislature.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Oct. 25.

The future never shone before Missouri in brighter hues than now. Her wondrous capabilities are attracting capital and immigration to an extent unprecedented. The Fall influx of population has become a rush, and new enterprises are springing up everywhere. But all this is only the promise of richer prosperity at hand. Railroad extension and bridge-building will soon swell these incoming tides of wealth and people. The period, however, particularly requires a wise and enlightened policy in regard to the State taxation, the State's financial resources, and the State's indebtedness.

After the payment of the $2,600,000 ordered to be applied to the liquidation of overdue coupons, there remains in the State treasury the sum of $1,150,000. In addition to this there is the sum of $350,000 appropriated for military bonds, but now not needed for these. Here is a total of $1,500,000, in round numbers, lying idle at the disposal of the Treasurer. Common sense would dictate that this sum should at once be used to diminish the State's indebtedness, and thus to reduce the burden of taxation. But we understand that Attorney-General **Wingate** has given an opinion that, under the acts of the last session of the Legislature, no use whatever can be made of this money until new legislation is obtained. And this view of the case seems to be adopted by the State Treasurer.

In addition, the taxes of the State to come in will amount to probably $1,500,000 more, and there is also the sum due for the railroads sold, to be paid in December, as well as from other sources. Should not these funds be at once applied to the State indebtedness—to the canceling of State bonds? If not so applied, new bonds must be issued on the 1st of January, to be paid at last at a great additional cost to the State. It seems to us unwise to wait until the regular session of the Legislature in January, for the benefits to be secured require *immediate* application of the large sums which must otherwise, under the construction of the law for their disposal adopted by the Attorney-General and the Treasurer, lie unused. We therefore earnestly hope that the Governor will convene the Legislature in special session, for necessary action upon this subject.

Speedy legislation is also desirable with reference to railroad interests. The people of the Southwest have suffered much from the failure to complete their railroad. The Governor has no power to transfer the road to capitalists. He is obliged to hold and operate the road until the Legislature directs what shall be done with it. There are also other railroad matters of importance, to which legislative attention may well be directed.

The Grasshoppers in Texas.

In one of his last letters from Boerne, Texas, to the New-Orleans *Picayune*, **George W. Kendall**, whose death has just been announced, wrote as follows, the date being Oct. 7:

You will doubtless see accounts of the immense deluge or storm of grasshoppers which has recently visited this portion of Texas. About 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 3d inst., and without a sign of warning, the shower reached my place, and in ten minutes the ground was alive and hopping with the pests. High up in the air, as high as we could see, their white wings glistening in the sun, the appearance was that of an immense fall of snow. In ten minutes' time from their first advent the ground, as I have already said, was literally alive with them, in some places nearly over shoes, and an onslaught upon okra, butter beans, tomatoes and sweet potato vines, as well as many kinds of weeds, was at once commenced. In twenty-four hours everything was stripped—even my peach, apple and pear trees were denuded of their leaves. Fortunately, my sweet potatoes, or the most of them, were as good as made, while of okra, beans and tomatoes we have a goodly quantity dried or preserved for Winter use, so that as far as vegetables are concerned we can keep off the scurvy for the present. The living storm, when it first appeared here, was coming from the southward; legions went on in a northerly direction, but more than enough rested in their flight and came down to the ground, and on terra firma they still remain, hopping and flying about, and I shall chronicle their departure with pleasure. Many think that if they remain long enough to deposit their eggs there will be no use in our sowing small grain of any kind this Fall. One thing I know—that enough of them came down on my place to go through a wheat field faster than any reaper ever invented.

The heated term, of which I spoke in my last, I believe, ended yesterday. For a full fortnight it was excessively hot and dry—not a cloud in the sky and the sun blistering; now we have clouds and east breezes, but still lack rain. Here in the hills the heat caused no sickness whatever; but I am fearful that if they had the same weather in the lower country, and especially along the river bottoms, the mortality must have increased. In San Antonio, so far, there has been no sickness of any kind; the city has been uncommonly healthy during the whole Summer.

Accident on the Mississippi Central Railroad—Narrow Escape of a Passenger Train.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche, Oct. 24.

Yesterday morning the passenger train coming northward, when eight miles this side of Holly Springs, and crossing a lengthy stretch of trestle-work, met with an accident whose failure to terminate in a frightful tragedy seems little short of miraculous. The train comprised several cars, all comfortably filled. While crossing a piece of trestle-work 100 yard wide, and when at least fifty feet from the chasm beneath, the forwrd car ran off the track. The wheels struck the ties and ran on them alone for nearly fifty yards. It seems marvelous, but it is true, that notwithstanding the condition of the car, the passage of the trestle-work was made without any portion of the train being hurled down the abyss, or a life lost. As soon as the accident occurred the engineer, Mr. **Savage**, at once reversed the engine, and the train proceeded slowly, though its impetus was such that the train could not be stopped until the dangerous place had been left behind. While the train was being hurried forward the conductor, Mr. **Logan**, believing a terrible accident inevitable, jumped from the platform of a car to the ground below, a distance of thirty feet, without sustaining more than a trifling injury.

Question Under the Bankruptcy Law.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Aug. 26.

We understand that a petition in an involuntary case in bankruptcy, which had been sworn to before a Register in Bankruptcy, being presented to Judge **Hall** for the purpose of obtaining the usual order to show cause, the learned Judge questioned whether the Register had authority to administer such an oath, and whether a petition so verified could be filed. This is a very important question, and arises under the wording of section four of the Bankrupt Act, which provides that every Register in Bankruptcy shall have power "to administer oaths in all proceedings before him." It is suggested that until each case is referred to the Register it is not a "proceeding before him," and that his jurisdiction does not attach till such a reference is made. If this be the proper construction of the act we do not see why it does not apply to the verification of all petitions, both voluntary and involuntary, although the question might then properly arise whether it is necessary to verify a petition at all.

Election in the Territory of Wyoming.

From the Chicago Tribune, Oct. 25.

An election took place in the Territory of Wyoming about two weeks since for Delegates to Congress, Representative to the Territorial Legislature, county officers, &c. The candidates for Delegate to Congress were Gen. **John S. Casement**, contractor for building the Union Pacific Railroad, **James A. Evans** and **G. M. O'Brien**. Gen. **Casement** is elected by a handsome majority. The following is the vote of Laramie County, in which is located the new City of Cheyenne: **Casement**, 1,261; **Evans**, 704; **O'Brien**, 261. These are a few places to hear from, which will increase **Casement's** majority. Gen. **Casement** is a Republican of the straightest kind, a gallant soldier and a true-hearted gentleman. J. R. **Whitehead** was elected Representative; W. L. **Kuykendall**, Probate Judge; **Thos. J. Street**, District-Attorney; J. H. **Creighton**, Register of Deeds; L. L. **Bedell**, Treasurer; D. J. **Sweeney**, Sheriff, &c. On the location of the county seat, Cheyenne received 1,754 votes and Fort Sanders 401.

OBITUARY.

Death of a Noble Woman.

Our Panama correspondent in his last letter mentioned the death of Mrs. **Jenny White del Bal**, the wife of Don **Bernardino del Bal**, of Santiago de Veraguas, in New-Granada. She was the daughter of Hon. J. W. **White**, Judge of the Superior Court of this City, who died in July last, and grand-daughter of the late Gen. **Waterman**, of Binghamton. The disease to which she fell a victim was yellow fever. Of her noble work in Santiago, where she dwelt for four years, an appreciative correspondent of the *Evening Post* says:

Santiago, an old Spanish town of the Isthmus, of late has fallen into stagnation through the disorganized state of the country. Mrs. **del Bal** was the first American lady who ever made it her abode. The churches had been closed, the schools dissolved, and society disorganized. She rallied the people together, opened schools and formed religious societies which labored for the restoration of the churches, and the revival of religion. She visited the sick and dying, sought out and relieved the poor, and so won on the hearts of the common people that she became known, young as she was, as "the saint," and "the angel of Santiago." In the insurrectionary disturbances after the battles of San Brujas and San Francisco, when the wounded on both sides were brought into Santiago, where no accommodations awaited them, Mrs. **del Bal** organized the first military hospital in the charge of ladies ever known in that country. She became the Florence Nightingale of South America, adored by all the wounded. Gen. **Olarte** returned thanks to her in the official gazette, and a vote of thanks was rendered her in the Assembly of State. During the civil war in America she steadfastly advocated the cause of the North, and organized a patriotic demonstration on the Fourth of July in honor of her native country. She secured various political reforms from the Congress of New-Granada, and induced the Bishop of Bogota to make divers ecclesiastical changes for the benefit of the people. The grief caused by her death was intense. When it became known that she was ill, a throng of people filled the square in front of her house, kneeling and praying for her recovery. At the news of her death, the air was rent with their shrieks. Business was suspended, the stores were closed, and the whole city hung in mourning, as for a public calamity.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Trial of Delinquents—Alleged Attempt of Mr. Daniel C. Robbins to Bribe a Fireman.

The Metropolitan Fire Commissioners are exacting a rigid compliance with the rules of the Department from the members of the Department. All charges against members of the force are promptly brought to trial before a Committee of the Board, and the results are announced in orders drawn up in military form and signed by Gen. **Alexander Shaler**, the President, Mr. **Chas. E. Gildersleeve** the Secretary, and the official copies by E. **Kingsland**, Chief Engineer.

The most important case yet passed upon by the Board is that of **John F. Horan**, of Metropolitan Engine Company No. 4, the particulars of which are given more fully below. In the trial of this case the testimony set forth that Mr. **Daniel C. Robbins**, of the well-known firm of **McKesson & Robbins**, wholesale druggists, No. 91 Fulton and No. 82 Ann-street, being ordered by **Horan**, who was acting as an Inspector of the Department, to remove certain combustible materials, left **Horan** telling him to wait, and that soon after Mr. **Robbins'** porter came to **Horan** and gave him an envelope containing a ten dollar bank note; that **Horan** nevertheless reported the presence of the combustible materials at the store in question, and that the charge of receiving the money was thereupon made against **Horan**. The rest of the case is set forth in the proceedings of the Commissioners below:

Metropolitan Fire Department,
Office Board of Commissioners,
New York, Oct. 25, 1867.

Orders No. 22: I. At a meeting of the Committee on Appointments, comprising all the members of the Board of Commissioners, held at their office on the 23d inst., for trial of such officers and members of the Metropolitan Fire Department as might be brought before it, were tried:

1. **John Brown**, Fireman Metropolitan Hook and Ladder Company No 4. Charge—Absence without leave. Finding—Guilty. Sentence—To forfeit one days' pay.

2. **John Heneby**, Fireman Metropolitan Hook and Ladder Company No. 4. Charge—Absence without leave. Finding—Guilty. Sentence—To forfeit five day's pay.

3. **William Banham**, Jr., District Engineer. Charge—Absence without leave. Finding—Not guilty.

4. **William W. Rhodes**, District Engineer. Charge—Absence without leave. Finding—Guilty, but excusable under the circumstances.

5. **Michael Shannessy**, District Engineer. Charge—Absence without leave. Finding—Guilty, but excusable under the circumstances.

6. **John F. Horan**, Fireman, Metropolitan Engine Company No. 4. Charge—Conduct prejudicial to good order. Finding guilty. Sentence—To be dismissed the service of the Department.

2. In the case of **John Brown**, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, the offence was not an aggravated one, but was rendered more serious by his slovenly and dirty appearance when present before the Committee. No man so negligent in his appearance can have a proper regard for rules, and while the general appearance of the men is creditable to the Department, individual members are yet daily to be seen in the streets whose carelessness alone will soon make their leaving the Department necessary for its credit. New clothes are not necessary to cleanliness, but benzine and soap to old or new ones which are soiled is necessary to a decent appearance. The fine imposed will be deducted from his pay on the next payroll.

3. In the case of **John Heneby**, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, there was clearly no leave of absence given by "Mike," as he persisted in calling his Foreman after being advised that that was not the proper way of addressing a commanding officer. While the reputation of the Foreman and his Company for efficiency is excellent, it is evident to the Committee that the discipline is lax, and too much familiarity exists between officers and men in their official intercourse. A private who calls his officer habitually by a nickname is apt to take other liberties, and to imply a leave of absence when none is given. The pay forfeited will be deducted from his pay on the next pay-roll.

4. In the case of **Wm. Banham**, Jr., District Engineer, there was a misconception of the orders of the Chief-Engineer as to the limits of the district in which he (**Banham**) was to perform duty.

5. In the case of **William W. Rhodes**, District Engineer, who excused his absence from fire on account of sickness, the Committee, while justifying his absence, feel called upon to rebuke the practice which has before been observed in the Department, of an officer neglecting duty on account of sickness without notifying the Chief-Engineer. No officer can excuse himself from duty for whatever cause. If unable, by reason of sickness, to discharge all his duties he should report the fact at once, in order that a substitute may be designated.

6. In the case of **Michael Shannessy**, District Engineer, who heard no alarm, the Committee have only to say that hereafter he will be expected to regulate his movements so as to be within the sound of the alarm bells.

7. In the case of **John F. Horan**, of Engine Company No. 4, the fact of his receiving money while in the discharge of public duty from the party whose premises he was inspecting, and where no service was rendered, leaves no alternative to the Committee but to sever his connection with the department. Mr. **Robbins**, of the firm of **McKesson, Robbins & Co.**, the person putting the temptation in his way, is not under the control of the department and cannot therefore be held accountable for his share in a transaction which has lost to **Horan** and his family their means of support. Were he in that position the Committee would gladly show to him how they view his conduct in placing the temptation to do wrong before a public officer. **Horan's** dismissal will date from the 31st inst., and his pay will be stopped on that day.

At the meeting of the Board yesterday, the following resolution in relation to Messrs. **Robbins** and **Horan** were offered by Mr. **Galway**:

Whereas, **John F. Horan**, a fireman in this Department, acting as an Inspector of the Bureau of Combustible Materials, &c., has lately been dismissed therefrom for receiving, while in the discharge of his duty, from **Daniel C. Robbins**, of the firm of **McKesson & Robbins**, an envelope containing $10.

Resolved, That this Board, in discharging its duty toward **Horan**, wish to express their strong disapproval of the action of said **Robbins**, and their regret that any person should throw temptations in the way of an officer in the discharge of his official duty, thereby depriving him and his family of their means of support, and this Department of the services of a hitherto valued officer.

The resolutions were adopted, and the Board adjourned.

The Dean Richmond Disaster.

The examination of witnesses relative to the circumstances attending the collision between the *Dean Richmond* and *Vanderbilt* was resumed before the Government inspectors yesterday.

George Wyse testified that he was Captain of the sloop *Gen. Scott*, and that the tide was at flood on the night of the collision; heard two whistles from the *Vanderbilt*, which the *Dean Richmond* answered, when both steered to the eastward and almost immediately collided; saw no other boats and heard no other whistles; was a quarter of a mile distant when the collision occurred; was to the east of the steamers; the collision took place in three minutes after he heard the whistles from the *Vanderbilt*; heard the crash of the collision; the *Vanderbilt* was going ahead when the boats came together; do not remember hearing any alarm whistle.

Cornelius Van Schaick testifying on behalf of the *Vanderbilt*, said he was general lookout on that vessel on the night of the disaster; the pilot of the *Vanderbilt* blew the first whistle; it was a single one; immediately after a propeller blew a whistle; heard no answer from the *Richmond* to the first whistle; heard another whistle from the *Vanderbilt* when the boats were about three-quarters of a mile apart; the *Dean Richmond* was then heading to the eastward, and their vessel to the northeast; soon after the second whistle heard the bells rung to slow, stop and back; heard no whistle from the *Dean Richmond* until she was close upon them; the boats came together a few seconds after; the *Dean Richmond* was making rapid headway; the *Vanderbilt* was backing; the force of the collision headed the *Vanderbilt* down the stream. The witness here, by the aid of diagrams, described the relative positions of the two vessels when coming, and after they had come, together; he went below after the collision occurred to see if they were making water; came on deck again and heard the captain order the pilot to back, and in a minute after to stop: their vessel was about a length and a half from the east shore at the time of the collision; saw none of the officers or crew of the *Richmond* assisting passengers aboard the *Vanderbilt*.

William Lyon testified that he was wheelsman on board the *Vanderbilt*; saw a tow-boat after rounding Crow Elbow; soon after the pilot cried out that he saw the *Dean Richmond*; witness also saw her; she was steering toward the east; the *Vanderbilt* blew her whistle; the *Dean Richmond* was then a mile and a half distant; the whistle of the *Vanderbilt* was answered by a whistle from a propeller abreast of their bow; soon after the *Vanderbilt* blew a second signal; this not being answered, the pilot gave the order to slow, stop and back; heard then one long-continued whistle from the *Dean Richmond*; the vessels came quickly together; cannot say whether or not the *Dean Richmond* was under headway at the moment of collision; the Captain came on deck just before the two vessels struck together; witness went forward on the promenade deck to help get the passengers of the *Dean Richmond* aboard their boat: the greater number of his fellow-officers were similarly engaged.

William Smith, a subordinate on the *Vanderbilt*, testified as to seeing the lights of the *Dean Richmond*; after a whistle had been blown from the *Vanderbilt* the *Dean Richmond* steered out toward the middle of the river, and then tacked again in the direction of the east shore; the *Vanderbilt* blew another whistle, and the bells rang to "slow," "stop," and "back;" was positive he heard no whistle from the *Dean Richmond*.

Michael S. Hogan testified that he was baggage master and bar-tender on board the *Vanderbilt*; remembered the night of the collision; heard one whistle from the *Vanderbilt*, which was answered by a whistle from a propeller—in a minute after heard another whistle from the *Vanderbilt*; heard no engine bells rung on board their vessel; felt their boat stopping; knew from the water rushing forward that she was backing; went down to the bar-room, took the money from the drawer and put it in his pocket; returned to the deck and stayed watching the transfering of passengers on board the *Vanderbilt*.

The examination was then adjourned until this morning.

Fire in Broadway—Loss $350,000.

At 4:40 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the second floor of No. 343 Broadway, occupied as an office by A. **Blum** & Co., importers and manufacturers of hosiery and fancy goods. The flames spread with great rapidity, and caused the firemen excessive labor in extinguishing them, though they finally did so. Messrs. **Blum** occupied the whole of the second floor, a part of the third and the whole of the fifth floor, and sustain a loss of $150,000 by fire and water, covered by insurance in the following companies:

Empire City	$5,000	Commercial	$5,000
Fulton	5,000	People's of Mass	5,000
Star	5,000	Continental	5,000
Home of N. Haven	5,000	Cleveland	5,000
Commercial, Montrl.	2,500	St. Nicholas	5,000
Merchants	5,000	Citizens	5,000
Baltic	5,000	Bowery	5,000
Buffalo City	2,500	Exchange	5,000
Montauk	5,000	Relief	2,500
Atlantic of Prov	5,000	Park	2,500
Enterprise of Conn.	5,000	Queen	5,000
Mech. & Traders	2,500	Capitol City	5,000
Western of Buffalo	5,000	Albany City	10,000
Maryland	5,000	Market	5,000
Royal	15,000	Gebhard	5,000
Liverpool & London	15,000	Guardian	5,000
Pacific of San Fran.	10,000	New Amsterdam	5,000
Narragansett	5,000	Commerce of Alba'y	5,000
American of Phila	5,000	Mechanics of Chi	5,000
Atlantic of N. Y.	5,000		
Total			$212,500

The first floor, basement and subcellar, are occupied by Messrs. **Pardee, Bates & Co.**, jobbers in silk and woolen goods, who estimate their loss at $50,000. They are insured on stock for $283,000 in thirty-nine companies, but declined to furnish the list at the suggestion of the Board of Underwriters.

The whole of the fourth and a portion of the third floor are occupied by **Wolf & Moses**, manufacturers of shirts, and their loss on stock is estimated at $30,000, covered by insurances in the following companies:

London and Liverpool	$5,000
Putnam of Hartford	5,000
Williamsburgh City	5,000
Pacific of New-York	5,000
Sun of Cleveland	5,000
Commercial Mutual of Cleveland	5,000
Enterprise of Cincinnati	5,000
Market of New-York	2,655
Excelsior of New-York	5,000
Queen of New-York	5,000
Total	$47,655

The building is owned by **Geo. Ponsott**, of Paris, and he sustains a loss of $10,000 by fire and water, insured as follows:

Western of Buffalo	$10,000
Insurance Co. of North America of Philad'a	10,000
Delaware Mutual	5,000
Merchants of New-York	5,000
Total	$30,000

The second floor was considerably injured, as also the stock by the flames, the well holes giving the fire full vent. The upper floors are also somewhat injured by fire and smoke. All the damage on the first floor and basement was occasioned by water. The Insurance Patrol performed efficient service in covering up goods on the several floors, using over seventy large tarpaulins in doing so. The origin of the fire is at present unknown.

Mission Work in New-York.

On Tuesday evening, the New-York City Mission held its monthly meeting in the Reformed Dutch Church, West Twenty-third-street. Several missionaries gave accounts of their labors in tenement-houses, concert-saloons and houses of ill-repute, and among strangers and residents of all classes and conditions. One missionary visited during the pleasant weather the homeless ones sleeping on the Battery, and brought thirty of them to the Mission, and persuaded them to sign the pledge and start on a new life. In one Mission-station meetings are held every night, and a constant revival is enjoyed, and from 8,000 to 10,000 different persons have attended the services during the year. Mr. **Lewis E. Jackson**, Corresponding Secretary, bore a grateful testimony to the active sympathy of the pastor and the church in Twenty-third-street; briefly reviewed the general progress of the City and the churches, &c., and gave the statistics of Mission work. Rev. **George J. Mingins**, Superintendent of Missions, showed how the missionary goes among the poor as a brother, and with kindness, tact and sympathy commends himself and his cause, and wins the people to the little neighborhood meeting, and then on to the larger Mission-station and the Church. Rev. H. D. **Ganse**, pastor of the church, expressed his great satisfaction with the statements, and admired the self-sacrificing zeal and courage of the devoted missionaries, and said, after all, we have but touched the great work of City evangelization. There is an immense responsibility resting upon Christian people, in relation to the condition of the perishing thousands at our own doors. It certainly seems clear that those who are reaping and enjoying the advantages of the City, should feel deeply for those who suffer from the crime and poverty of the City.

Among the figures of the month's operations we note the following: 44 missionaries, 11 mission-stations, 384 meetings, 8,214 missionary visits, 234 temperance pledges, 3,099 persons persuaded to attend churches and missions, 130 children led to Sunday-school, 115 Bibles and Testaments given, and 68,550 tracts distributed.

The New-York City Mission, No. 30 Bible House, was instituted in 1827; reorganized and incorporated in 1866. The objects of this Society are to promote morality and religion among the poor and destitute of the City of New-York, by the employment of missionaries, the diffusion of evangelical truth, the establishment of Mission stations, Mission Sabbath Schools and other similar work. Rev. **Thomas De Witt**, D. D., President, and Rev. **Gardiner Spring**, D. D., First Vice-President. The following is the Executive Committee: Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Chairman; Rev. Frederick G. Clark, D. D., Rev. Henry G. Weston, D. D., Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, Rev. J. T. Duryea, D. D., Rev. Lyman Abbott, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Morris K. Jesup, Benjamin C. Wandell, Clinton B. Fish, Rev. Geo. J. Mingins, A. R. Wetmore, Archibald Russell, W. Richards, M. D., Caleb B. Knevals, Lewis E. Jackson, Nathan Bishop, John Taylor Johnston, Gamaliel G. Smith, Walter T. Miller, Wm. E. Dodge, Jr.

Commissioners of Emigration.

At the regular meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, yesterday afternoon, the following reports were presented:

Number of emigrants arrived from Jan. 1, 1867, to Oct. 30, 1867		208,428
To same date in 1866		202,170
Increase for ten months		6,258
Balance in bank Jan. 1, 1867		$34,072 00
Aggregate receipts to Oct. 23	$474,431 59	
Received since, to Oct. 30, 1867, for commutation of passengers, &c.	14,205 00	488,636 59
Total		$512,709 54
Disbursements as per previous accounts to Oct. 23, 1867	$351,867 97	
Balance in bank		$160,831 57

The Castle Garden office is to be opened hereafter from 7½ A. M. to 6 P. M., from May 1 to Nov. 1, and from 8½ A. M. to 5 P. M. for the remainder of the year. Employes are to report to the Superintendent who registers their names and their proposed employment. All emigrants also are to report at once to the Superintendent by whom they will be registered and numbered. Employers must furnish references, and be properly introduced. No persons employed by the Commissioners are to receive a fee. The Superintendent reports weekly to the Committee, and all moneys received by him must be paid over to the Treasurer.

A resolution was adopted by the Board to afford increased facilities to employers and emigrants in the Labor Exchange, whereby not only domestics and agricultural laborers may be obtained as heretofore by those requiring such service, but that skilled labor also may be hired. To this end the Exchange is being refitted and altered so as to give the necessary facilities.

A Woman Alleged to Have Been Outraged in an Alley-Way—The Accused Committed for Trial.

A man calling himself **Arthur Devlin**, and stating that he is a native of Ireland, 38 years of age, residing at No. 350 West Twenty-fifth-street, and a tailor by occupation, was arraigned yesterday morning before Justice **Dodge** at the Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of having committed a rape upon the person of **Mary Farrell**.

The affidavit of the complainant **Mary Farrell** states that she resides at the northeast corner of Seventh-av. and Twenty-second-street, and yesterday morning, about 1:30 o'clock, she was passing through West Twenty-fourth-street alone, on her way home from a wake, when she noticed that a man was following her. She accelerated her pace with the design of gaining the more frequented avenue before he could overtake her, but the man, suddenly closing the gap between them, when she was still some rods from Seventh-avenue, and, seizing her, dragged her by main force into an alley-way opening into Twenty-fourth-street, and, throwing her to the pavement, after a short struggle, during which she lost consciousness and had a large portion of her underclothing and her bonnet torn to shreds, succeeded in violating her person. At the moment of the seizure, and while she retained sensibility, she screamed loudly for help, and these screams being heard by Officer **Dynan**, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who was patroling his post some distance off, at once hastened in the direction of the cries. He arrived at the alley-way at the moment when the man, **Devlin**, having accomplished the outrage, was in the act of leaving the scene. Officer **Dynan** intercepted and arrested **Devlin**, and then, on searching the alley-way, found the woman **Mary Farrell** lying insensible upon the pavement, her person and clothing bearing unmistakable evidence of the crime of which she had been the victim. The officer called assistance, and when the woman had been restored to consciousness, she and the man were taken to the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station House, where she fully identified **Devlin** as the person who had seized her and dragged her into the alley-way.

The above facts being embodied in the affidavits of **Mary Farrell** and Officer **Dynan**, the accused was committed, in default of $3,000 bail, to answer at the Court of General Sessions. Upon the record, his answer to the charge is, "All I have to say is that the charge is false;" but when the Judge said to him, at the moment he was being taken down to prison, that he had got himself into a bad scrape, **Devlin** made a bravado reply that did not tend to convince the Justice that he was innocent.

The victim of this outrage is a young, good-looking widow of modest demeanor, whose pale, thin face is full corroboration of her story that she supports herself by working on a sewing-machine. While in court she seemed entirely overcome by the position in which she was placed, and at times was entirely unable to restrain her emotion.

Police Trials.

There were not many cases of interest among the numerous charges against policemen, investigated by Commissioners **Acton** and **Manierre** at Headquarters yesterday.

Mrs. **Henry Barnes** complained of Officer **David Stevens**, of the Thirty-second Precinct, for not arresting a woman who had abused her and called her a thief. The officer stated that he was willing to arrest the woman, but the lady declined to go to the Station-house and make a complaint.

Mr. **Acton** explained that as the officer had not seen any breach of the peace committed, he was not justified in making an arrest.

Officer **Martin Handy** was complained of for arresting a lady who was on her own stoop. The officer stated that he supposed she was something improper and arrested her.

Capt. **Cameron** said that the officer had exceeded his instructions. He only told him to arrest women who acted improperly by soliciting passers by.

Officer **Hugh Scanlan**, of the Twenty-first, was complained of by **John Jourdan** for clubbing him. **John** swore he couldn't get into the boarding house, and fell asleep on the steps. Suddenly he was woke up by a blow of a club across the back and the legs, and the officer exclaimed, "Come, now; ten dollars or ten days." The officer then went up stairs and found the complainant lived there, and he ordered him up-stairs, saying, "If you come down again I'll take you in." Complainant said, "Well, you'll gain nothing by it, if you do." The officer then called him a nasty loafer, and said that twenty days on the island would do him good.

From the testimony for the defence it appeared that some young girl called the officer to take out the complainant, as he appeared to be either drunk or asleep. The officer tapped him with the club on the soles of the feet. He got up, staggered a little, and then went away quite steady. He then returned and asked the officer for his number which he gave twice. All the officer said was, "get out of this, or you'll get ten dollars or ten days."

The National Steamship Company's New Steamer "France."

The National Steamship Company has, as we stated yesterday, just added to its fleet the new steamer *France*, now lying at Pier No. 47 North River. This fine steamer was built in Liverpool by **Thomas Roydon & Sons**. She is 394 feet in length; is 46 feet beam, and has 26 feet depth of hold. Her gross tonnage is 3,854 tons, and she registers 2,438. She has three decks, with a poop and forecastle, her saloons and staterooms for first-class passengers being all above decks. About 70 first-class passengers and 1,000 steerage passengers can be accommodated on board. Her saloons are plainly but tastefully decorated in white and gold, and due attention has been paid to that all-essential point—ventilation.

The hull of the vessel is of iron, the lower plates being of unusual thickness and strength. Her engines, which are of the direct action kind, and 400 horse-power, were built by **James Jack & Son**, of Liverpool, and are splendid specimens of workmanship. The cylinders are 65 inches in diameter, the stroke 3 feet 9 inches. The screw is 18 feet in diameter, with 24 feet pitch. She has three masts and is bark-rigged.

On her late voyage from Liverpool to this port she encountered heavy seas and adverse winds, and proved herself to be an excellent sea-boat. She brought over a very large cargo of dry goods, with 46 cabin and 601 steerage passengers. She starts for her return voyage on Saturday next.

The *France* and the *Queen*, both belonging to the National Steamship Company's line, are the two largest vessels afloat in the Eastern trade, and in their accommodations and appointments are unsurpassed.

The officers of the *France* are Capt. R. W. **Grace**; First Officer, Mr. **Thomas**; Second Officer, G. **Lawson**: Third Officer, J. **Green**; Fourth Officer, C. **Simmonsr**; Purser, W. G. **Barritt**; Surgeon, F. T. **Fry**; Chief Steward, T. **Hughes**.

Brooklyn Sunday-School Union.

At the regular annual meeting of the Brooklyn Sunday-School Union the following-named gentlemen were chosen as managers for the ensuing year:

Congregational—Samuel L. Parsons, Israel A. Barker, W. W. Shumway, Lucius E. Clark, R. S. Bussing, G. L. G. Bushnell.

Presbyterian—Charles C. Mudge, D. P. Horton, Nathan Lane, A. M. Earle, David C. Tiebout, Horace B. Griffing.

Methodist—John S. Barndollar, John W. Hart, Robert L. Tait, John Young, Richard Bunce, Richard F. Currie.

Baptist—James L. Brumley, B. F. Judson, Sylvanus White, A. B. Capwell, Richard Oliver, Charles H. Dutcher.

Episcopal—A. D. Matthews, Charles P. Todd, H. G. Nicholas, S. B. Caldwell, B. L. Slocum, Edward B. Hore.

Reformed Dutch—S. B. Stewart, F. J. Hosford, Homer E. Pierce, M. Dupuy, Antona Raven, P. B. Crollus.

At a subsequent meeting of the Managers the following officers were chosen: President, Samuel L. Parsons; Vice-President, Moore Dupuy; Corresponding Secretary, A. D. Matthews; Recording Secretary, Israel A. Barker; Assistant Secretary, John R. Morris; Treasurer, Charles C. Mudge.

Sale of Scranton Coal.

Yesterday the regular monthly sale of Scranton Coal took place, 50,000 tons being disposed of at an advance on last month's prices. The attendance at the sale was quite large, and the bidding very brisk. The purchasers bought in large lots, Mr. **John G. Dale** getting 5,000 tons of grate coal at $4 25, and Mr. **Talmadge** 5,000 tons of egg at $4 65. The following are the figures:

9,000 tons lump coal	$3 65	@$3 87½
10,000 tons steamer coal	3 82½	@ 3 97½
9,000 tons grate coal	4 22½	@ 4 40
5,000 tons egg coal	4 65	
10,000 tons stove coal	5 15	@ 5 50
7,000 tons chesnut coal	3 80	@ 4 02½
50,000 tons total.		

The following prices were obtained at the September sale:

Lump	$3 55	@$3 90
Steamboat	3 75	@ 3 87½
Grate	3 85	@ 4 00
Egg	4 40	@ 4 50
Stove	4 55	@ 4 75
Chesnut	3 80	@ 4 15

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, Justice.

ALLEGED DRAFT SWINDLER.

A young man giving the name of **Wm. Magnew Thompson** was arrested Tuesday night by Detectives **Connor** and **Keirns**, of the First Precinct, and arraigned before the magistrate yesterday to an swer a complaint of forgery made against him by G. W. HUBBARD, of No. 76 William-street. It appears from the statements made in Court that three men, giving their names as H. LIPPENABLE, A. J. LEVENY and F. BAXTER were playing euchre Monday in a train on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, when the accused joined them and lost $30 in the game. He then produced a draft on the American Exchange National Bank of this City, for the sum of $1,218 50, drawn by E. C. PIKE & Co., of St. Louis, and made payable to the order of A. & D. H. CHAMBERS, of Pittsburgh, proposing that BAXTER should advance him $500 thereon until they reached New-York. This was done and the play proceeded. On Tuesday THOMPSON was accompanied to the bank door by his three new friends, when BAXTER went inside to get the draft cashed. The cashier certified the draft as a genuine issue, and was about paying the amount called, when he noticed that the word "order" had been erased and "bearer" substituted. He accordingly declined paying the money, and returned the draft. THOMPSON then proposed to go to Mr. HUBBARD'S store, and get the money, he having assumed the name of CHAMBERS. On arriving at No. 76 William-street THOMSON introduced himself as the son of Mr. CHAMBERS. HUBBARD did not believe that he was that person, and managed to procrastinate payment until he could telegraph to his Pittsburgh customer. His suspicions were confirmed by receiving the following telegram: "It is a fraud; my son at home; hold draft and secure thief." This advice was followed, and all four of the persons connected with the draft were taken into custody. When the magistrate had heard all the facts in the case he discharged the three card-players, and committed THOMSON for trial on a charge of false personation with intent to defraud. The prisoner stated that he had picked up the draft in the streets of Pittsburgh, though it is supposed that the blank form was stolen and filled up. Mr. CHAMBERS will soon arrive, and render the case a clearer one by his testimony.

BOLD LARCENY.

Yesterday morning as Mr. JAMES ELIAS, of No. 346½ Bowery, was attending a customer he saw JOHN COLLINS pick up three cassimere coats valued at $50 and run off with them. The owner pursued the thief and arrested him, subsequently giving COLLINS into the custody of Officer EULLER, of the Sanitary Squad. He was fully committed for trial in default of bail.

WORTHLESS CHECKS.

A man, giving the name of CHARLES M. BROWN, called on HENRY J. SHOOK, of No. 338 Greenwich-street, a few days ago, and purchased a quantity of tin boxes valued at $50, giving a check therefor on the Broadway Bank for the sum of $65, purporting to have been signed by C. H. BROWN, and dated Oct. 24. When the check was presented, the teller of the Broadway Bank announced that no such name appeared on their books, and the check was therefore valueless. Mr. SHOOK informed BROWN of this fact when the latter said it was a mistake, giving his victim another check for the same amount on the Eighth National Bank. The teller of that bank declined payment because the firm named had no money on deposit nor had he had any for some time. Officer DIAMOND, of the Broadway Squad, was summoned and he arrested BROWN, subsequently arraigning him before the Magistrate, who remanded the prisoner for examination, in order that the bank officers may be summoned to testify in the case.

LARCENY OF A DIAMOND PIN.

JACOB RAUTH, who says that he keeps a wholesale liquor store at No. 90 Madison-street, was arrested yesterday and arraigned before the magistrate on a charge of grand larceny preferred by ALICE MINTURN, of No. 44 Chatham-street. She states in her affidavit that the larceny was committed on the 1st of August last, when a diamond pin valued at $500 was taken from a dress which hung in her room at No. 90 Madison-street, where she resided at the time; that she discovered the prisoner in her room, and found also that her clothing had been removed, and he had admitted that he had the pin his possession. The prisoner was held for trial and allowed to furnish bail in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance. RAUTH is a native of Poland and 35 years of age.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

AN OFFENDER FOUND.

Some time ago, a warrant was obtained for the arrest of MICHAEL GALLAGHER, who was charged with stealing a watch and chain and a dress which he had sold to one LEVI WHITE. The warrant was never executed, from the fact that GALLAGHER could not be found, but yesterday afternoon WHITE encountered him in Chrystie-street, and pointed him out to Officer SCHNEIDEKER, of the Tenth Precinct, who arrested GALLAGHER, and took him to Court. The prisoner was held to enable the officer to produce the person from whom the articles had been stolen as a complainant against him.

A DISHONEST HUSBAND.

JOHN SETLER, No. 133 Willet-street, filed a complaint, from which it appears that on the 16th of September last he delivered four pairs of pantaloons to be made up, to the wife of Charles A. Kopp. The goods were not returned, and Kopp now admits that he took the pants from his wife and sold them. Kopp was charged with larceny, and was committed, in default of $500 bail, to answer at the Court of Special Sessions.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned to Monday next.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
126—Lathrop Sewing-Machine Co., vs. Bond & Lathrop Manufacturing Co.
83—People ex rel. Bodine, Com'r of Taxes.
74—People ex rel. Palmer, vs. Com'r of Taxes.
78—People ex rel. Reese vs. Com'r of Taxes.
117—Brady vs. The Mayor.
124—Howell, Jr., vs. Hoagland.
169—Kinnier vs. Kinnier.

Nos.
210—Powell vs. Southside Railroad Co.
273—Daby vs. Ericsson.
292—The Hardway Bolt, &c., Co. vs. Central Bolt, &c. Co.
294—Bruce vs. Price.
318—Harriman vs. Laurent.
353—Angevine vs. Angevine et al.
361—Presder vs. Presder.
366—In re. Metropolitan Conveyance Co.

Call at No. 388, Pfeiffer vs. Morange et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERMS.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Appeals from Marine and District Courts. Call No. 62.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERMS.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Nos.
1—Watson vs. Watson.
2—Campbell vs. Rathbun.
3—Tappan vs. Murray.
4—Rickard vs. Roberts.
5—Panning vs. Folk.
6—Hills vs. Bennehoff Run Petroleum Co.
7—McCauley vs. Brown.

Nos.
8—Hall vs. White.
9—Toole vs. Nat'l Steam Nav. Co.
10—Solomon vs. McGill.
11—Hamburgh American Packet Company vs. Kromm.
12—Droge vs. Droge.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERMS.

Adjourned to Monday next.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Before Judge Benedict.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES BY CREDITORS—PRACTICE ON MOVING CONFIRMATION.

In the Matter of the American Water-Proof Cloth Company.—In this case the creditors having adopted a resolution, under section 43 of the Bankrupt Act appointing trustees, the matter of confirming the resolution came up before the Court. Some of the parties interested contested the confirmation of the resolution, and the question of the practice in such a case was discussed at some length.

The Judge finally held that the parties desiring the confirmation of the resolution should be considered the moving parties, and directed that they should, within a week, file and serve such papers as they saw fit in support of their motion, and that the opposing parties have two weeks to file and serve papers in opposition thereto.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

REVIVING SUIT—LACHES.

Anthony J. Allaire vs. The Ship Norway.—The libel in this case was filed Sept. 29, 1857, upon which process was issued, the vessel bonded, and an answer put in. In December, 1857, the claimant obtained an order for a commission, with a stay of proceedings, and on June 5, 1858, served direct interrogatories. No cross-interrogatories were served by the libelant, nor was the commission sent. The libelant died May 18, 1869, leaving a will appointing executors, who duly qualified.

The present was an application on behalf of the executors for an order to revive the suit and to set aside the stay of proceedings. The claimants opposed the motion.

Held by the Court—That the cause of action survived to the executors of the libelant, and in such a case the right to have the suit revived is one conferred by statute. (1 Stat. at Large, p. 90.)

That no period of time is fixed within which the application must be made, and therefore no laches can be predicated on the mere lapse of time.

That the claimants might have compelled the executors to come in, and might have issued the commission without cross-interrogatories, and, therefore, so far as laches is concerned, the claimants are as open to the charge as the libelant.

The motion to substitute the executors is granted, but the motion to set aside the stay is denied.

For libelant, Mr. Van Vleeck. For claimants, Messrs. Benedict, Tracy and Benedict.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

The United States vs. Benjamin F. Okie.—The jury in this case, which was against the defendant, for embezzling a letter from the Post-office, found the defendant guilty.

The United States vs. Stern.—The defendant in this case was convicted of attempting to bribe a keeper of a bonded store. A motion in arrest of judgment was made and argued on his behalf, and the Court reserved its decision.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Leonard, Clerke and Welles.

LIABILITIES OF STOCK-BROKERS.

George W. Markham vs. William B. Jaudon.—This action was brought by a stock operator against his broker, to recover damages for an alleged unlawful sale of 100 Erie and 100 Pittsburgh.

The case was tried at the Circuit before Hon. H. A. FOSTER and a jury, and consumed two days. The evidence showed the stock to have been bought on a ten per cent. margin; that the decline in the market absorbed the margin; that the plaintiff failed to increase it; that the defendant sold the stock at a loss; that the market subsequently reacted thirty per cent. The only conflict arose as to the terms of the contract, and as to the notice of demand for more margin.

The Court held—

1. That the stock was a pledge, and plaintiff was entitled to notice of time and place of sale.
2. That in case such notice was not given, the plaintiff was entitled to damages equal to the highest market price the stock reached up to trial.
3. That custom was inadmissible.

From these rulings defendant appealed. The appeal was argued at June General Term by Henry S. Bennett, Esq., for broker, and Ex-Judge Emott for customer. The judgment was reversed. The following is the opinion:

LEONARD, J.—The Judge held at the Circuit substantially that the relation of debtor and creditor existed between the broker and his customer, and also that of pledger and pledgee, when a stockbroker purchases shares for his customer upon a margin furnished by him, and agrees to hold or carry the shares so purchased in case a margin of ten per cent. is kept good. The Judge also held that the broker could not sell the shares so purchased without notice of the time and place of sale, upon a failure of the customer or purchaser to comply with his contract, in keeping his margin good.

The evidence as to some portions of the contract between the plaintiff and the defendants was contradictory; but there was no dispute that the plaintiff was to keep a margin of ten per cent. on the par value above the market rate of the shares in the hands of the defendants, that he failed to do so, that the defendants duly notified him of the fall in the market price of the shares, and that they required him to furnish more money to make his margin good, and that the plaintiff having neglected to do so, the defendants sold out the shares at the Stock Exchange without further notice to plaintiff.

There was a clear breach of his contract on the part of the plaintiff, and unless the obligation imposed by law upon a pledgee to notify a pledgor of the time and place of the sale of the thing pledged devolves upon the defendants under such circumstances, upon such a contract, they had the right to sell the shares in the manner they did, and the plaintiff has no cause of action.

The effect of the contract is that the broker, upon the performance of certain conditions by the customer, will buy and sell a certain number of shares, and in case any advance accrues and is secured by a sale made under the direction or authority of the customer, he shall enjoy the benefit of it; and in case a loss ensues, the broker having performed the contract on his part, the customer shall bear it.

It does not appear that, in the present case, the shares were to be carried for any certain or named period of time. The plaintiff, no doubt, could have terminated the transaction at any time, even in case no agreement as to time existed, by directing a sale of the shares, or by paying the cash with interest and commissions.

The defendants could not do so where there was no stipulation as to time, except perhaps on sufficient notice to the customer while his margin was good, or upon failure to keep the agreed margin fully supplied.

The broker lends no money to his customer, and gets no security from him except as to the contingent liability which may arise from a fall in the market price of the shares. The shares purchased are the primary source for the payment of the money advanced by the broker in case the customer does not desire to pay for them and take them into his own possession, or neglect to perform the agreement with his broker. The "margin" is the security against loss on the part of the agent. The margin instead of being paid in money, may be secured by a pledge of property, and such security would then be subject to the rules of law governing pledges.

Suppose the broker purchased one hundred shares on the order of his customer for cash, but upon being called upon after the purchase of the shares, the customer should neglect or be unable to pay for them. There could be no pretence of the existence of a pledge, or that the broker must give notice of the time or place of the sale of the shares so purchased. The broker might realize his money by an immediate sale for the account of the principal on the most summary notice of his intention to do so or even without any notice. This course is justified by the breach of the implied promise of the purchaser to pay cash as soon as the purchase should be made. The principal would be liable for the loss, if any arose; or, if any profit accrued, he would be entitled to receive it; the broker having trusted him in making the transaction without the cash in hand. It can make no difference in the relation or liability of the parties if the broker should hold the shares, and forbear for a time to close only the transaction by a sale. The broker does not become a pledgee and his customer a pledgor of the shares in consequence of the postponement. Nor am I able to perceive that the relation or liability of the parties would be varied in this respect if the postponement should take place under an agreement between the broker and his customer for that purpose as in the present case. In either case the right to sell arises from a breach in the customer's contract; in the one case for failing to supply the margin agreed on, and in the other from the non-payment of the price. The nature of the transaction also requires in many instances the right to make a prompt sale to prevent loss.

Under a contract like the one proven the customer does not become the owner of the shares upon their purchase by the broker. He may become the owner, if he pays for them; but under the contract his interest exists only in the margin, which by the enhanced value of the shares, may be largely increased, or by a decline, may be wholly extinguished and a further loss ensue.

The transaction bears more resemblance to a conditional sale of property, which will belong to the purchaser on the fulfillment of his contract, but upon his breach, he will lose not only his right to obtain the property, but also such sum as he has paid, depending, in this particular, upon the terms of the contract.

I concur entirely with the observation of Judge Ingraham in the case of Hanks vs. Drake and others, wherein, upon a similar state of facts, he remarks: "Under such an agreement, the defendants had a right upon the plaintiff's failing to deposit a further margin when required so to do, to sell the stock and close the transaction. This right to sell arises from the previous violation of the contract on the part of the person for whom the stock was purchased, and who, by neglecting to perform on his part, terminated the obligation of the defendants to hold the stock any longer, and left them at liberty to sell the stock for their own protection. The notice which the law requires in the case of a sale of a pledge of stock as security for the payment of a sum of money advanced thereon, is not acquired in such a case." This must be the law of our general term until overruled by higher authority.

I do not say that the notice in this case was sufficient or otherwise. That question was wholly disregarded by the Judge at the trial. He was asked to charge "that the plaintiff was at the risk to inform himself of the state of the market." The Judge said: "He was bound to inform himself of the state of the market; no doubt about that, and it was his duty to keep this margin good; but the moment he fails as pledgor he had a right to notice before he could be sold out unless there was an express agreement."

He was afterward asked to call the attention of the jury to the fact of the plaintiff having an office. The Judge replied, "There is no pretence of any notice of the time and place of the sale of the stock." Counsel then inquired, "Does your Honor hold that to be necessary?" And the Judge replied, "I have so held." Thus the verdict was called for by the charge, as if it turned wholly upon the notice required in the case of a pledge.

The jury were misled by this position, and no fact in dispute was before them for consideration, although a lengthy charge had been delivered. They might as well have been instructed to find for the plaintiff, for there was no evidence of any notice of the time or place of the sale, and the case was made to turn upon the omission.

There is also another branch of this case deserving of attention.

The appeal is from an order refusing a new trial upon the merits, as well as upon the law arising upon exceptions.

The defendants testified to an express agreement that the stock purchased by the defendants might be sold if the margin was not kept good, without any notice of the time or place of sale, or any notice of any kind.

The Judge argued to the jury in strong terms that such an agreement was wholly improbable, while to those who are acquainted with the transactions customary among Stock Brokers in the City of New-York, it is pretty well understood that any argument drawn from the improbability of the existence of such an agreement would be wholly unfounded.

The defendants sustained, in my opinion, an injury before the jury by the unauthorized expression of the personal views of the Judge.

On both grounds there should be a new trial, with costs to abide the event.

Judge Clerke concurring, Judge Welles dissenting.

H. S. Bennett for appellants; Jas. Emott for respondents.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 29.

Before Judge Sutherland.

FAMILY TROUBLES.

In the matter of the petition of Mary Fleming.—This case came up on the return of a writ of *habeas corpus*. The circumstances are somewhat peculiar, and during the discussion in Court much interest among the members of the Bar and others, was apparent. For two or three years past Mr. and Mrs. Fleming have not lived together, owing to incompatibility of temper, disposition, &c. For some time prior to the separation their relations were much disturbed. The testimony on one side shows that Mrs. Fleming was addicted to strong drink. Her husband says "she drank outrageously." On her side it appeared he had abused his wife, often beating, kicking and bruising her shamefully. She admits she drank some, but it was for the purpose of trying to drown her sorrow. She said she left him because her life was in danger; that there were two children living, a boy and a girl, the latter now about six years of age, is the subject of the controversy. The father, since his separation from his wife, has been paying the sum of $20 per month to Mrs. Sarah Close for its support. The mother has been trying to support herself by sewing. She now earns about $14 per week in that way, and she came into Court and asked that her child, the little girl, should be restored to her. Mr. C. S. Spencer, her counsel, made an argument in her behalf; but all his efforts—eloquent as they usually are—were as nothing compared to the silent eloquence as exhibited in the mother's tears. She had done wrong, she admitted, in taking to drink to drown her troubles and to try to forget the cruelty that had been inflicted upon her by her husband. But since the separation she had been sober and industrious. She had tried earnestly to place herself in such a position that she could support the little daughter. That child was all she had on earth to comfort her. She wanted its company to console her; she wished to care for it, to educate it, to train it up for usefulness and respectability. Would the Court listen for one moment to the pleadings of a mother?

The Judge said yes, he would listen, but he must take the condition and the future well-being of the child into consideration. He did not know what its condition is, or whether it preferred to go with the mother or to remain where it is. The child, Mary Fleming, was therefore called up and questioned by the Court as to its preferences. The child's answer was that it would rather remain in the care of Mrs. Close. Under these circumstances the case was postponed until Friday, Nov. 1, at 11 A. M., to enable counsel to furnish further proofs. A certificate of the minister of the church to which the mother belongs was produced for the purpose of showing the good character of the petitioner. The little girl in question is a bright, interesting child, and all the parties interested seem to be above the ordinary class of people who habitually force their family troubles before the courts.

It became quite evident that there was fault on both sides; but after all, the question remains, is not a mother, under such circumstances, entitled at least to see her child.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY—ACTION TO RECOVER $5,000,000.

John Ross et al. vs. The Union Pacific Railway Co. (Eastern Division.)—This case came up on a motion made by defendants to dismiss the summons, the service thereof and all proceedings thus far taken in the action, for the reason that the Court has no jurisdiction. The defendants are a foreign corporation within the meaning of the code of this State. Their office and the seat of their operations are in the State of Kansas. The action is brought against them for a breach of certain contracts, and the amount of damages claimed is about $5,000,000. The President of the Company, Mr. John D. Perry, was personally served with a summons while in this City a short time since. No complaint has been filed, and, of course, there is no answer in the case. The defendants in fact declined to appear in the suit, except for the purpose of raising the objection, that the Court, under the statute relating to the commencement of actions where the defendant is a foreign corporation, has acquired no jurisdiction either of the person of the defendant or the subject matter of the action. The motion was argued at considerable length by Mr. E. R. Mead for the plaintiffs, and by Mr. J. E. Burrill for the defendants. The Court decided to deny the motion of defendants but without costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Daly.

THE CHRISTY CASE AGAIN IN COURT.

Harriet E. Christy brings her suit in this Court against Mr. Libby, the collector of the estate, who had been appointed during the contest of the will, to compel him to account.

The plaintiff's counsel was proceeding to examine the defendant under the statute, before issue had been joined.

Amos G. Hull, the counsel for the collector, objected to further proceedings, and claimed that the collector, the defendant, had not only instituted proceedings before the Surrogate for the settlement of his accounts, but that the plaintiff herself had also cited the defendant to appear before the Surrogate for the same purpose.

The counsel for the defendant claimed that the proceedings before the Surrogate were a bar to this action, and that this Court ought not to entertain jurisdiction of the case until the proceedings before the Surrogate were terminated. Mr. Hull cited in support of his position the 8th of Paige, 210, and other authorities.

Mr. C. B. Smith contended that the proceedings before the Surrogate have been withdrawn.

Plaintiff's counsel insisted that the proceedings before the Surrogate could not be withdrawn except by the consent of the Surrogate, and that the latter Court, being the Court appointing the Collector, was the proper forum in which to settle and adjust the Collector's accounts.

Judge DALY intimated that the defendant would have a right to demur, or plead the pendency of the proceedings before the Surrogate in abatement.

The further hearing was adjourned until Friday of this week.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 30.

By Judge Sutherland.

Russell vs. Turner; the injunction is dissolved as to the defendants, Osgood, Moore and Morgan, of course without prejudice to any action or proceeding o the plaintiffs, or of Treadwell & Co., in the Courts of California and without costs. De Groot et al. vs. Whitehead; motion denied without costs. Hawley, &c., vs. O'Neil; report confirmed and judgment ordered. Burdick vs. Bridge; report confirmed and order granted. Finn et al. vs. H. A. Kent, &c.; report confirmed and order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 30.

By Judge Jones.

Isaac T. Levy vs. Jno. Lynch; motion granted. Richard W. Smith vs. Mary J. Harper; motion granted. Warren Jackson vs. Same; motion granted. The People vs. Patrick Fay; prisoner discharged. Timothy Clifford vs. Matthew Connell; motion granted; damages to be assessed by Sheriff's jury.

By Judge Barbour.

Emma A. Braisted vs. Jas. Braidsted, Jr.; motion allowing $5 per week alimony and $25 counsel fee granted on terms. Thos. O. Shaw vs. Alfred De Witt; motion denied with $10 costs.

By Judge Garvin.

Jas. Glynn vs. Richard Dudgeon; motion granted. P. C. Ackerman vs. Jno. M. Ackerman et al.; injunction vacated with $10 costs. Wm. W. Janeway vs. A. S. Koposch et al.; motion denied with $10 costs. A. J. Requier vs. Lyman W. Gilbert; motion granted with $10 costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

There were but two cases before the Court of General Sessions yesterday.

Edward Hillright, a youthful disciple of St. Crispin, was placed on trial for stealing a lot of carpet slippers, valued at $100, from his employer, Joseph Rosenstein, of No. 336 West Twenty-sixth-street. A material witness for the prosecution was absent, but as the matter was before the jury, and could not therefore be adjourned, Assistant District-Attorney Hutchings abandoned the case, and the accused was discharged.

James L. Davis, who also figured by the pseudonyms of L. F. Defganierre and Chas. Albert Dumontiez, as a skillful forger, and pleaded guilty on the 23d inst., was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

The Court then adjourned until Monday next.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 30, 1867.

$2,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '62	112¾	50	Mar. Pf.	15
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	109⅝	100	do	15¼
115,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	110	13	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	146
51,000	do	109⅝	400	Pac. M. S. Co.	146
2,500	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65, New	107¼	100	do s30	145
1,500	do	107¼	200	Atlantic Mail	116¾
10,000	U.S.5s,10-40s,R.	100¾	150	Adams Ex. Co	65¾
5,000	do	100¾	100	do	65¾
500	U. S. 5s. 10-40s. C.	100¾	10	do	65¾
1,000	do	100¾	700	do	65¾
115,000	do	100¾	300	do	65¾
3,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 2d Ser.	105¾	100	Wells Fargo Ex	53
24,500	do	105¾	20	American Ex.	64
600	do. 3d Ser. S'll	105¾	250	U. S. Ex. Co.	65¾
3,500	do	105¾	100	do	65¾
10,000	do	105¾	5	N. Y Cen.	113¾
2,000	Brooklyn 6s, W.L.	96	100	do b30	113¾
6,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new	61¾	100	do	113¾
2,000	N.C. St. 6s. ex.c.	50¾	100	Erie R.	72¾
20,000	do	50	100	do b30	72¾
3,000	do	49	100	do s60	72¾
26,000	Mo. 6s x 15 ⅌c. s20	91¾	900	do ....2d call	73
10,000	do	92	100	Hudson R.	127¾
70,000	do	92¾	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	48¾
12,000	do	92¾	600	do	48¾
2,000	do ....2d call.	92¾	100	Reading R.	97¾
1,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Issue	82¼	100	do s10	98¾
1,000	Mo. 6s. Pac. R. R. Issue	91¾	400	do	97¾
20,000	O. & Miss. Cer.	25	600	do ....2d call	98¾
10,000	do b30	25¾	900	do	98¾
5,000	do	25	6500	do	98¾
60,000	do	25¾	100	do	98¾
10,000	Erie 1st M.	104¾	25	Mich. Cen. R.	109
1,000	Harlem 1st M.	103¾	100	do	108¼
4,000	Ill. Cen. Bs.	118	100	do s30	108
5,000	Chi. & N. W. Con. Conv. Bds.	83	800	M. S. & N. I.	79
7,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	81¾	100	do ..2d call b10	79¼
2,000	Cl. & Pitts. 4th M.	73¾	100	do	79¾
2,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s	91	100	Ill. Central R.	123¼
3,000	Dubu's & S. C. 1st	84¾	200	Clev. & Pitts.	82¾
5,000	West. U. T. 7s Bs.	88¾	400	do ....2d call.	82¾
5,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	103	200	do	83
200	West. U. Tel.	33¾	100	Chic. & N. W. P.	68¾
200	do	33¾	100	do s10	68¾
200	do ....2d call	33¾	300	do s30	68¾
100	do	33¾	100	do ....2d call	68¾
23	New-Jersey Cen. R.	121	20	Clev. & Tol. R.	105¾
20	do	121½	100	do	104¾
			400	do	104¾
			400	Chi. & R. I.	95¾
			100	do	95¾
			100	do	96
			200	do	96¾
			200	do	96¾
			100	M. & St. P.	40
			100	M. & St. P. Pf	63¾
			100	P., F. W. & Chi.	97¼
			100	Mar. & C. 1st P.	17
			10	Cent. National	104

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '62	112¾	150	Adams Ex. Co.	65¾
13,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s., C. '64	109¾	300	do	65¾
8,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	110	100	Wells, F. & Co. Ex	53
5,000	N. Y. St. 5s. 74	91¾	100	Erie R.	73
5,000	Tenn. 6s. new	61¾	200	Reading R.	98¾
10,000	do	60¾	100	do	98¾
10,000	Missouri 6s	92¾	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	79
10,000	N. Car. 6s. x-c.	49	200	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	79¾
10,000	N.C. St. 6s. nw	49	200	Illinois Cen.	123¼
10,000	O. & M. C.	25¾	11	do	123¾
20,000	Ohio & M. 1st M.	88¾	200	Chi. & N. W. R.	48¾
20,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s.	91¾	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	68¾
1,000	C. & N. W. Con'd Conv. Bs.	83	1000	Chic. R. I.	96¾
400	Mar. Min. Co.	5	300	do	96¾
400	Pacific Mail	146	300	do	96¾
100	do	146	200	Mil. & St. P. R.	42¾
200	Boston W. P.	17¾	200	Tol., W. & W.	59¾
100	Central Coal Co.	42	100	Tol., W. & W. Pr.	71¾
			200	P., F. W. & C.	97¾

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

600	Canton Co.	48¾	100	Hud. Riv. R.	127¼
200	Adams Ex. Co.	65¾	200	Reading R.	98¾
10	do	65¾	100	Mich. S. & N. I. b3	79
100	do	65¾	100	Cleve. & Pitts	83¾
400	do	65¾	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf. b3	68¾
100	do ....e	65¾	100	Chic. R. I. & P.	96¾
200	U. S. Ex.	65¾	800	do	96¾
300	Quick. Min. Co.	18¾	100	do ....e	96¾
800	Erie R.	72¾	100	do s10	96¾
200	do ....e	72¾	100	do s5	96¾
100	do b3	72¾	500	Chi. & N. W. R.	48¾
50	West. U. Tel.	33¾	100	do	48¾
100	do b6	33¾	200	P., F. W. & C.	97¼
100	Cum. Coal	26			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & Miss. C.	26¼	600	Erie R. b3	72¾
100	Wells Fargo Ex.	52¾	100	M. So. & N. I. R.	79¼
100	Adams Ex.	65¾	100	do b6	79¾
100	Quicksilver	18¾	100	Mil. & St. Paul	40
100	West. U. Tel.	33¾	300	Cleve. & Pitts. b3	83¾
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	113¾	400	do	83¾
100	do b3	113¾	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr. b10	63¾
500	Hud. R. R.	127½	200	Chi., R. I. & P.	96¾
50	do	128	600	do	96¾
500	do b30	127¾	100	do b15	96¾
601	do	127¾	100	do	96¾
600	Reading R.	98¾	200	Chi. & N. W.	48¾
500	do s60	97¾	100	do	48¾
1200	do s60	97¾	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	68¾
1500	do s60	98	100	do s3	68¾
400	do s3	98			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

2200	Erie R.	73	100	Clev. & Pitts. b3	83½
600	do b3	73¾	300	Chic. R. I. & P.	96¾
200	do s10	73	100	do b3	96¾
400	Reading R.	98	600	Chi. & N. W.	48¾
100	Tol., W. & W.	59¼	400	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	68¾
100	Mich. S. & N. I. s10	79¼	100	do s30	68¾

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30—P. M.

The price of Gold had a further fall of 1 @1¼ ⅌ cent. to-day. The sales from 142 last night declined to 141⅛@141@140⅞ ⅌ cent. this forenoon. The subsequent sales were 141@141⅛, and again down to 140⅞ ⅌ cent. The cash Gold is easy and holders pay 3@5 ⅌ cent. interest to carry over their balances. The Cable news in this morning's papers was construed as politically favorable to peace in Europe, and the rumored private dispatches this afternoon quote a further advance in the American Funds in London. After the *Persia*, Cunarder, sailed this morning, there was not much done in Exchange, though the rates for the German and Southampton mail packet of Thursday (to-morrow,) are ⅛ @¼ ⅌ cent. higher than yesterday with the standard drawers; London 60 days, 109⅜@½; Short sight, 109⅞@¾ ⅌ cent.

The Money market shows increased ease, and 6 ⅌ cent. is the ruling rate to the Stock Brokers. The Public Funds feel the influence of this change from 7 ⅌ cent. as well as the stiffer quotations for 5-20s from abroad, and the sales of the Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States to-day were generally at an advance of ¼@⅜ ⅌ cent. on the average of yesterday's transactions. The 5-20s of 1865, May and November, sold up to 110¼ ⅌ cent. at the close of the day.

The Railway Market at the Stock Exchange opened with a fair degree of firmness in prices, but the speculation wanted buoyancy through the early dealings, and it was not until the Afternoon Boards that a decidedly upward turn was felt in the demand for the New-York and Western Roads, and in the bidding prices. Among the Dividend Roads, Reading advanced 1¼ ⅌ cent., Rock Island 1@1¼ ⅌ cent., and Fort Wayne ¾ ⅌ cent. The movement in Erie advanced to 73@73¼@73¾ ⅌ cent. at the close of the day. The Northwest Stocks were firm, and Michigan Southern ¾ ⅌ cent. higher than last night. In Cleveland and Pittsburgh there was an advance of 1¼ ⅌ cent. New-York Central maintained the advance of Tuesday, but the offerings of the Stock were unusually light. In the Miscellaneous Stocks there was a fall of 1 ⅌ cent. on Pacific Mail and a heavy feeling in the old Express shares. The State Bonds were firm on Missouris and steady on Tennessees.

After the breaking up of the late Boards, the Railway list was active in demand and firm in prices. The several quotations between 5 and 6 o'clock P. M. were as follows, as compared with Tuesday night. The demand for Reading shares at the advance to 99@99¼ continued to the close. Gold steady at 140⅞. The Public Funds firm. Money was loaned at 5 ⅌ cent. on the Public Funds; 6 ⅌ cent. on other approved collateral:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	100½	100¾	Northwest	48¾	48¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112¾	112¾	N. West Pref	68¼	68¼
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107¼	107¼	Rock Island	95¾	96¾
N. Y. Central	113¾	113¾	Fort Wayne	97	97¼
Erie	72¾	73¼	W. U. Telegraph	33¾	33¼
Hudson	127	127¼	St. Paul Pref	63¾	63¼
Reading	98¾	99	Pacific Mail	147	146
Mich. Southern	79	79¼	American Gold	142	140⅞
Pittsburgh	82	83	Bills on London	109¼	109¾
Tenn. 6s, new	61	61			

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., 1867	141	5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	110¼
6 ⅌ cent., reg., 1881	111¾	5-20 cou., 1865, new is	107¼
500 & 1,000, 1881	112¾	5-20 cou., 1867	107¼
5-20 reg., 1862	104	Oregon ½ yearly, '81	107½
5-20 cou. small, 1862	112	6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1871	117
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	112¾	10-40 registered	100½
5-20 reg., 1864	101¼	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	100½
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109¾	7 3-10 2d series	105¼
5-20 registered, 1865	104¾	7 3-10 3d series	105¼

And the following for the State Bonds:

N.Y. Reg. B'y loan	107½	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101¾
N. Y. B'y loan	107½	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	101¾
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Illinois 6 ⅌ c War Loan	101¾
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1873	100	Michigan 7 ⅌ c., 1878	99
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1874	100	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex-c.	63¾
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	Tennessee new bds	61¾
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1877	100	Georgia 6s	73
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1874	91¾	Georgia 7s, new bonds	85
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	101	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	52
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	101	North Car. 6s, n. bds	50
Illinois C. bonds 1860	100¾	Missouri 6s	92¼
Illinois reg., 1860	100¾	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is	92¾
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101¼	Missouri Pacific R. is	92½
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101¾	California 7s	125
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101¾	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101¾		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	135	Ocean	101
Merchants'	117	Bank of North Am'a	108
Union	113	Hanover	111
America	138	Nassau	108¼
National	107¼	Commonwealth	106
Merchants' Exch'ge	110	Importers' & Trad's	113
Seventh Ward	110	Central National	104
State of New-York	110	Fourth National	105
Commerce	116¾	Oriental Bank	140

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	90	Chi. & N. W. Ex'n. bds	82¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.'s	90½	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	83½
N. Y. Cen. 6s., Sub'n	90¾	Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv.	99
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	101¾	Tol. & W. 2d M.	83
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	110	Tol. & W. eq. bonds	70
Erie 7s. 2d. ind., 1879	101¾	Gt. Western. 1st M. '68	95
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	99¾	G't Western 1st M. '88	81
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	90¾	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	72
Erie 7s. 5th ind, 1888	89	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Buff., N.Y. & Erie. 1st '77	90	Chi. & R. I. Con. iss.	91
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	102	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	103
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	104¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch 1st M.	104
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75	97	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	103¾	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	96
Harlem 3d M., 1868	98¾	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv.	87
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	108¾	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	73¾
Chi. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	109	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	103
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	93¼	Chi. & Alton S. F. Inc.	90
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	96	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	88
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	100¾	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	84¾
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1870	117¾	Marietta & Cin., 1st M.	83
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	82		

The First of November Coupons on the Bonds of Richmond and Danville Railway Company, of Virginia, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. SOUTTER & Co., No. 53 William-street.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds this day, (Thursday,) Oct. 31, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. The catalogue will include 2,000 shares of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, first preferred stock, which is to be sold in lots of 100 shares and upward. For full particulars see his advertisement under auction column.

An afternoon paper makes the following announcement:

> "Many of the largest distilleries in this City and vicinity have suspended operations *in consequence of recent seizures by the Internal Revenue officers*. Some of the most extensive wholesale dealers in liquor down town *have their doors closed under seal of the Revenue Department*. In every case of seizure the papers are sent to Washington for examination."

This is news which the public will not regret to hear. It is about time the distilleries should be closed where they have not the will or honesty to pay the Government tax upon distilled spirits. And as to the "extensive wholesale dealers in liquor down town," they deserve not only the official seal of the Revenue Department but the withering seal of reprobation by the public at large, and this stigma we rejoice to believe is in fair way of being fixed upon them. It is no longer considered *smart*, much less respectable, to cheat the Government out of $2 ⅌ gallon by either making or selling contraband Whisky. Some of the parties engaged in the latter operation have surprised the public, because of their previous respectable standing, as merchants; but this circumstance only adds to the credit of the Revenue officers in detecting and exposing their wrong doing.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Oct. 16, gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,065,233	Decrease	£609,767
Public deposits	4,456,587	Decrease	3,100,855
Other deposits	20,432,737	Increase	2,129,937
Gov'ment securities	12,891,203	Decrease	3,669
Other securities	16,951,047	Decrease	213,150
Notes unemployed	12,140,675	Decrease	1,321,300

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,993,745, being an increase of £466,710; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £23,261,362, showing a decrease of £847,672, when compared with the preceding return.

The *Commercial Advertiser* of this afternoon says:

> "We are happy to announce to the numerous friends of Hon. JOHN BUTTERFIELD, Vice-President of the American Express Company, (and father of Gen. BUTTERFIELD,) who was partially affected by paralysis, yesterday, in this City, is much improved, and his symptoms are favorable, indicating a speedy recovery."

Indiana National Banks.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

We are indebted to Mr. ENGLISH, President of the First National Bank, of this city, for the following interesting and valuable table, showing the aggregate resources and liabilities of all the National Banks in the State of Indiana. It was made up at the Treasury Department from the official reports rendered under oath, at the beginning of the present month, and may be regarded as entirely accurate. It will be seen that, in cash on hand and subject to draft, the Indiana Banks are largely in excess of the requirements of the law, and that they are in all respects in a sound and healthy condition. The fact that they have loaned to the people nearly $13,000,000, and have less than $11,000,000 of their own notes in circulation, cannot fail to attract the attention of the business community. Without touching a dollar of their own United States bonds they could out of the money due them by the people, pay off all their circulation and have over $2,000,000 left. This, added to the available cash, and resources other than United States bonds deposited to secure circulation, would pay off all their depositors and leave over $2,500,000. That the banks would call in their loans if required to wind up, or cancel all their circulating notes, would, of course, be a necessity.

The effect of at once enforcing the payment of thirteen millions of dollars now employed in the active business of the State, could not fail to bring on the most grievous financial disasters, and, as the same condition of affairs would exist in all the States, there would be a universal wreck of all material interests. Thoughtful business men and patriots will, without prejudice, calmly consider the subject of our national finances, in all its bearings, and favor the policy that seems prudent and right, and for the best interests of the country. Demagogues and prejudiced surface-men, will rant, and rave and misrepresent, as usual, without regard to consequences, for "fools rush in where angels fear to tread," yet, in the end, their clamor will prove "all sound and fury, signifying nothing."

The following is the table referred to:

Statement of the Resources and Liabilities of the National Banks of the State of Indiana.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$12,899,821 19
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation	12,269,350 00
U. S. Bonds and Securities deposited to secure depositors	1,123,500 00
U. S. Securities and Bonds on hand	513,100 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	312,500 00
Due from National Banks	1,660,388 93
Due from other Banks and Bankers	264,195 94
Banking Houses, Other Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures,	500,058 17
Current Expenses	137,436 08
Premiums	33,210 20
Checks and other cash items	159,598 77
Bills of National Banks	339,368 00
Bills of other Banks	13,476 00
Specie	29,267 14
Fractional Currency, Legal Tender Notes,	2,065,401 85
Compound Interest notes	969,660 00
Total	$33,290,333 21

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$12,517,000 00
Surplus Fund	1,532,539 01
Undivided Profits	729,802 31
Circulating Notes outstanding:	
National	10,771,380 00
State	9,132 00
Individual Deposits	6,949,741 46
U. S. Deposits	390,165 46
Deposits of U. S. Disbursing Offices	177,981 47
Due to National Banks	79,975 30
Due to other Banks and Bankers	132,616 20
Total	$33,290,333 21

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, 1867.

SIRS: Your letter of the 21st instant is as follows:

Please inform us if a draft drawn at Havana, Cuba, on us at 3, 5 and 60 days' sight and cashed by us on presentation, less interest, requires to be stamped the same as if accepted, or if a two cent stamp is all that is required.

It is enacted in section 159 of the Act of June 30, 1864, "That the acceptor or acceptors of any bill of exchange or order for the payment of any sum of money drawn or purporting to be drawn in any foreign country, but payable in the United States, shall, before paying or accepting the same, place thereupon a stamp indicating the duty upon the same as the law requires for inland bills of exchange or promissory notes." An inland bill of exchange drawn otherwise than at sight or on demand, is liable to stamp tax at the rate of five cents for each one hundred dollars or fractional part thereof.

The draft you mention is drawn "otherwise than at sight or on demand." The fact that you pay it before maturity does not change its liability. It is drawn on time, and you treat it as a time draft by paying it, less the interest, for the time it is to run, and thus secure to yourself all the advantage of its being drawn upon time. Yours respectfully,

THOMAS HARLAND, Deputy Commissioner.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	132	Barley, bushels	61,926
Flour, bbls.	30,025	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	7,800
Cornmeal, bbls.	250	Pork, bbls.	46
Cornmeal, bags	614	Cut Meats, pkgs	32
Wheat, bushels	287,425	Lard, pkgs	47
Corn, bushels	102,255	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	901
Rye, bushels	4,800	Whisky, bbls.	943
Oats, bushels	120,652	Petroleum, bbls.	2,755

ASHES—Have been inactive at $10 37 for Pots and $12 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COAL—At the auction sale of Scranton Coal to-day, 50,000 tons were disposed of at decidedly firmer prices, as follows: 9,000 tons Lump, $3 65@$3 87½; 10,000 tons Steamer, $3 82½@$4 97½; 9,000 tons Grate, $4 22½@$4 40; 5,000 tons Egg, $4 65; 10,000 tons Stove, $5 15@$5 50; 7,000 tons Chestnut, $3 80 @$4 02½ ⅌ ton of 2,240 lbs., deliverable at Elizabethport, N. J.

COFFEE—Is attracting more attention at buoyant prices: Java at 24½c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@19c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18½c.; Rio, 12c.@18c; Native Ceylon, 18½c @20c.; St. Domingo, 15c.@16½c., in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand, but at drooping prices. Middling grades are quoted at 19c.@21c. as extremes, chiefly within the range, ⅌ lb., on sales and resales since our last of 2,400 bales, against receipts of 1,454 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	5,524
Receipts last week	11,923
Receipts preceding week	10,019
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	55,327
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	493,690
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1	19,811
Exports since Jan. 1	372,296
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,596
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	32,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	125,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	31,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	102,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more abundant, and has been in fair request to-day at materially reduced prices, closing quite heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 15,300 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 35@$9 35; very poor to good extra State at $9 85@$10 45; good to choice extra State at $10 50@$10 75; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $10@$10 85 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 35@$9 35
Extra State	9 85@10 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 85@13 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	10 00@10 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 90@14 00
Extra Genesee	10 80@14 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 75@16 25

Southern Flour has been quiet and heavy to-day: sales have been reported since our last of 670 bbls. at $10 25@$16 25 for common to very superior extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair request at $7 25@$9 25 for inferior to very choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Corn Meal is in good request at $6 65 for City, $6 75@$7 for Jersey, $7 for Caloric, and $7 50@$7 60 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 1,800 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 750 bbls. and sacks at $12@$13 75 ⅌ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour continues in moderate demand at $4@$4 31 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very full supply to-day, and has declined 2c.@3c. ⅌ bushel. At the reduced figures the demand has been quite active; and the latest sales indicated rather more firmness in the market. Sales have been reported since our last of 223,000 bushels, including Red Canada at $2 39@$2 44, in bond; choice to extra White Michigan at $3 25@$3 40; Amber Michigan on private terms; fair White Ohio at $3 10; No. 1 Spring at $2 32@$2 34, chiefly at $2 33; No. 2 Spring at $2 25@$2 28; Nos. 1 and 2 mixed at $2 31; No. 3 at $3 20, mixed; Nos. 2 and 3 mixed at $3 25; Amber State on private terms, and White California at $3 20 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in very light demand to-day at lower prices, closing quite heavily; sales have been reported since our last of 67,500 bushels, at $1 40@1 41, as extremes, for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; nearly all at $1 40 for prime, and $1 38@$1 39 for unsound, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues inactive at $1 68 for Western ⅌ bushel; sales 7,500 bushels. Barley has been quiet to-day. Sales 16,500 bushels at $1 56, in part, for Canada West, and $1 38 for poor State, ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt has been inactive and nominal. Oats have been in less request and lower, closing heavily. We quote new Western closing at from 80c.@80½c. ⅌ bushel; sales 64,000 bushels, mainly to arrive.

HAY—North River bale continues quiet, at 70c.@75c. for shipping, and $1@$1 40 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is inactive at 65c.@95c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in light demand, at about previous prices, including American, at 35c.@67c. for new; older growths at 10c.@50c., and Foreign at 40c.@85c. *Prices Current of Hops in the New-York Market:* New-York State, Common to Fair, new, 35c.@45c. ⅌ lb.; New-York State, Good to Prime, new, 50c.@55c. ⅌ lb.; New-York State, Choice to Fancy, new, 60c.@65c. ⅌ lb.; Eastern, Common to Prime, new, 40c.@50c.; Choice to Fancy do., 55c.@65c. ⅌ lb.; Michigans, Common to Prime, new, 40c.@60c. ⅌ lb.; Wisconsins, Prime to Fancy, new, 57c.@67c. ⅌ lb.; Yearlings, of all grades, 30c.@50c. ⅌ lb.; Old Olds, 10c.@30c. ⅌ lb.; Canadian, Choice to Fancy, 55c.@65c. ⅌ lb.

LUMBER—Has been sparingly dealt in within our former range.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive and heavy including Porto Rico at 53c.@70c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; English Islands at 54c.@57c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate request to-day, including Spirits Turpentine at 53½c.@55c. ⅌ gallon; do. in 46½c.@47c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$5; Resin at $3 60@$9 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$4; Pitch, $3 87@$4 25 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been in limited demand, including Crude Whale at 75c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.@87c.; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Unbleached do. at $2 37½@$2 40; Lard Oil at $1@$1 35; Red Oil at 60c.@80c.; Linseed Oil at $1 11@$1 14 ⅌ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Has been quiet at former rates.

PETROLEUM—Has been quiet and heavy. We quote at 19½c.@19¾c. for Crude; 14c.@14½c. for Crude, in bulk; 31½c.@34½c., as extremes, for Refined, in bond, and 49c.@50c. for Refined, free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand and lower to-day. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,750 bbls., in lots, at $21 12@$21 25 for Western Mess, closing at $21 15 regular, and $21 25 cash, and $20@$20 50 for Prime and Extra Prime ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet at 11½c.@12½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 15c.@17c. for Hams, ⅌ lb.; sales equal to 176 pkgs. Bacon is quiet to-day; sales 450 boxes, including short clear for January delivery, on private terms respectively; also Cumberland, for November and December, at 12c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Lard has been in light demand at previous rates; sales have been reported since our last of 820 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 13c@13¾c. ⅌ lb. Beef is inactive at $16@$23 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $23@$27 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 130 bbls. Tierce Beef rules quiet and nominal. Beef Hams continue quiet at $28@$30. Butter is in fair request at 36c.@50c. for poor to very choice State, and 18c.@39c. for inferior to prime Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is in less demand and heavy at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ⅌ lb.

BUTTER.	Per pound
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	43 @45
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	40 @43
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties Dairies, firkins	39 @42
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	39 @42
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	38 @39
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	38 @39
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	42 @45
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	38 @43
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	38 @39
Orange, Sussex and Pennsylvania, fresh pails	40 @50
Ordinary and common Western, firkins,	14 @17
⅌ lb.	17 @17½

CHEESE.	
Factory Dairies, fancy, ⅌ lb.	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ⅌ lb.	15½@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ⅌ lb.	14 @15
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb.	15½@16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ⅌ lb.	12 @13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ⅌ lb.	8 @11

SUGARS—Have been moderately inquired for at about former rates. Sales since our last, 940 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11½c.@13½c., and 170 boxes Havana, part at 12½c.@14½c., ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in pretty fair request at from 14½c.@16½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales since our last, 62,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@11c.; 41,000 lbs. Stearine at 13c.@14c; 66,000 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quiet at unchanged rates.

WOOL—Holders are unwilling to make any important concessions to buyers, who are not disposed to operate freely at present. Business is consequently very tame, and prices are more or less nominal, though not quotably different from this day week's figures. There is scarcely any call for foreign.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents per lb
New-York, Michigan and Vermont.	
Extra and above	50@52
½ and ¾ blood do	44@48
Common and ¼ do	40@43
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@62
Extra to XX	54@56
½ and ¾ blood do	47@51
Common and ¼	42@44
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Extra and above	47@48
½ and ¾ blood fleece	42@44
Common and ¼ fleece	38@40
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	44@45
Unwashed fleeces	30@34
Unwashed fleece, burry	16@20
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@37
Unwashed fleece med. to fine	27@31
Common fleece	20@22
Common fleece, burry	14@18
California and Oregon.	
Washed fleece, medium	42@44
Unwashed fleece, medium and fine	27@32
Unwashed fleece, coarse	18@21
Unwashed burry, coarse	12@19
Pulled fine	35@40
Pulled medium	30@33
Pulled common	26@28
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	44@50
New-York City, super	40@43
New-York City, No. 1	30@33
New-York City, No. 2	13@16
Lambs	35@40
Western limed pulled	30@33
Southern limed pulled	28@30
Tub Washed	46@50

FREIGHTS—Have been depressed to-day, with 527 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool there were taken 300 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ⅌ lb.; 600 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; 37,500 bushels Wheat at 8½d.@10d. by sail, and 12d. by steamer, ⅌ bushel. For London, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 2d. ⅌ bbl.; 14,000 bushels Wheat at 11d. ⅌ bushel; 450 bbls. Resin at 3s. 3d. ⅌ 280 lbs. For an Irish port, direct, a vessel, with Wheat, at 10½d. ⅌ bushel. For Cork and orders, three vessels, with Wheat, at 8s. ⅌ quarter.

Sales of Real Estate—Oct. 30.

BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

Brick house and lot No. 47 East Broadway	$13,000
Brick house and lot No. 330 Madison-street	5,375
Brick house and lot No. 332 Madison-street	4,050
Brick house and lot No. 334 Madison-street	3,600
Brick house and lot No. 336 Madison-street	3,550
Brick house and lot No. 338 Madison-street	3,725
Brick buildings and triangular block of land, bounded by Monroe, Corlears and Grand streets	24,500

BY JOHNSON & MILLER.

Brooklyn Property.

Two-story brick house and lot No. 151 South Third street	5,950
Ten lots and gores on the south side of Keap-street, 225 feet east of Marcy-avenue, each	525
Four lots on the north side of Hooper-street 125 feet west of Harrison-avenue, each	570
Three lots on the south side of Penn-street, 221 feet east of Marcy-avenue, each	600
Two lots on Rutledge-street, in rear of the above, each	600
Two lots on north side of Frost-street, 125 feet east of Ewen-street, each	150
Four lots on north side of Johnson-street, 253 feet east of Bushwick-avenue, each	750

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE. NO. 447 BROADWAY.

First-class at reasonable price, at wholesale or retail. THE FRENCH STYLE OF BLACK WALNUT FRAMES, for sale to dealers.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

REMOVAL.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c., &c.
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS
(one lock controlling four drawers).
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

DRY GOODS

R. H. MACY.

We have
THE LARGEST FANCY GOODS STORE IN NEW-YORK,
THE LARGEST STOCK, THE GREATEST VARIETY, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF DESIRABLE GOODS IN THE CITY
FROM 25 to 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.

Ladies visiting the City will find themselves amply repaid by calling at our establishment.

Our Ribbons, Satins, Velvets, Velvet Ribbons, &c., are goods of our own importation, and are of superior quality and shades which cannot be found elsewhere.

WE IMPORT DESCHAMP'S KID GLOVES.
WE GUARANTEE EVERY PAIR TO BE KID, AND
WE WARRANT EVERY PAIR THAT WE SELL.
There is not, and cannot, be, any better Glove made, and there is
NO KID GLOVE IN THE CITY
sold so low as we sell ours; and we have a magnificent assortment of shades in Ladies', Gent's and Misses', to match the popular colors of the day.

GRAND OPENING!

BONNET VELVETS, VELVET RIBBONS, BONNET SATINS,
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
SASH, BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
French and Scotch Embroideries,
Real Laces, Millinery Laces,
Plush and Felt Hats, &c.,
Hosiery and Underwear,
Notions and Fancy Goods, Toilet Goods,
PARIAN AND BRONZE FIGURES, &c.,
FROM 25 to 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.

Corner of 14th-st. and 6th-av.,
Two avenues west from Broadway.

R. H. MACY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.

FOR CASH ONLY.

The largest stock of Millinery Goods, Bonnets, Hats, &c., to select from in this City.

We cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces—Call.

EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

$30,000 WORTH OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, WINDOW-SHADES, TABLE-COVERS, &c., Damaged by fire and water at the late fire, No. 23 Bowery. This stock being badly damaged, must be sold immediately at some price.

Store open from 7 A. M. until 9 o'clock in the evening. No. 23 Bowery, near Bayard-st.

Store to let.

F. F. MANY & CO.,
NO. 11 FOURTH-AVENUE,
Are selling their large stock of
CARPETINGS
of every description, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Mats, Rugs, Druggets, at greatly reduced prices.

S. CANTRELL,
JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMER FULTON,
FRENCH BOOTS AND SHOES.
No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

M. A. DOUGLASS,
No. 170 5th-av., corner 22d-st.
Importer and manufacturer of FASHIONABLE CLOAKS.

GOODS FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR,
Infant's Wardrobes, children's Cloaks and Suits, Cloth Sacks, Blouses, Gabrielle Dresses, &c., &c., Ready made and made to order.
Slips, Aprons, Waists, Blankets, Bibs, Shoes, Corsets, Spencers, Caps, Bonnets, &c., &c.
At F. DE PERCEVAL'S,
No 729 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

RICH LACE GOODS AT AUCTION.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway,
have received from late auction sales:
Chantilly Points, Point applique Handkerchiefs,
Chantilly Vails, Point applique Coiffures,
Chantilly Barbes, Point applique Collars.
and a great variety of other desirable articles, which will be offered at one-half their value.

MACKENZIE Has opened an elegant assortment of CLOAKS, SACQUES, CIRCULARS and JACKETS in VELVET, PLUSH and CLOTH. No. 2 CLINTON-PLACE, 8th-st., one door from Broadway.

MILLINERY.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF LADIES', Misses', Youths' and Boys' Hats and Caps; also Feathers and Flowers; Felt, Velvet, Silk, Beaver and Straw Hats, Caps and Bonnets; Feathers, Flowers, Ornaments, Velvets and Millinery Goods—all seasonable and fashionable, closing out far below importers' and manufacturers' prices, preparatory to removal and retirement from the premises and business, and furnishing for a short time an unusually favorable opportunity for dealers and consumers.
THOMAS REYNOLDS, No. 747 Broadway.

OPENING OF MILLINERY THIS DAY.—Winter millinery opening of velvet bonnets and velvet hats. First Winter opening this day. Great display. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre.

CLOTHING.

CLOTHING AT RETAIL.
WE OFFER AT
47 CHAMBERS-STREET,
Our Wholesale Stock of Fall and Winter

CLOTHING AT RETAIL.

FOR SIXTY DAYS, WE WILL SELL AT RETAIL FROM OUR ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, AT PRICES

BELOW THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.
BUSINESS SUITS FROM... $8 TO $25.
DRESS SUITS FROM........$15 TO $30.
OVERCOATS FROM.......... $7 TO $30.
PANTS AND VESTS FROM $1 TO $10.
KIRTLAND, BABCOCK & BRONSON,
No. 47 Chambers-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000, TO GO into the Steam Saw and Grist Mill and Lumber Business on the coast of Georgia. This is a rare opportunity, as the parties have ten years' successful experience prior to the late war, and now propose to put in the entire timber off from, and secure all by liens on
15,000 acres of well-timbered pine, hemlock and swamp lands, all convenient to said coast, and other navigable waters.
12 head choice mules and three timber carts.
20 head choice oxen and five timber carts.
2 steam saw and grist mills now in operation.
Or they will borrow the amount at 5 per cent. per month, and secure the payment by mortgage, deeds or liens on said property, at ninety days and six months; or they will pay off the amount in monthly installments, commencing from January, 1868, the whole to be paid by the 1st of June next.
$3,000 will be taken in goods well assorted for the country trade; $2,000 in United States currency, and the balance in a seaworthy schooner, of not less than 100 tons burden, new measurement.
Satisfactory references will be given. Address, through the mail,
D. B. P. & R.,
Care George C. Meyers,
Brunswick, Ga.

A VALUABLE OPPORTUNITY.—FOR sale, the stock and machinery of a well-established manufacturing business, which has yielded the owner a net profit of over $5,000 the present season; protected by patent; stock, $5,000; machinery and fixtures, $2,500; must be sold, the proprietor having other business which demands his full attention; the fullest investigation invited.
W. E. STRIKER,
No. 83 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND FIXTURES OF the old-established corner liquor-store, opposite A. T. STEWART'S, corner of 4th-av. and 10th-st. The house and store is suitable for any respectable business. For particulars apply to JOHN McDONOUGH, No. 73 4th-av.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING THE SOLE charge of an established manufacturing business desires a partner willing and energetic to join him in buying the same. B. DEGUISTE, No. 215 Centre-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—A SOAP FACTORY IN FULL working order, capable of making transparent and all other kinds of fancy and toilet soap. Apply at the factory No. 11 Vandewater-st., or at No. 34 South William-st. R. B. HILLIARD.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS, a wholesale stock of ready made clothing, well assorted, in one or more lots, at a large reduction from cost, for cash or approved paper; also, a lot of counters, tables and shelving. Address Box No. 4,673 Post-office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys" National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 31, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ADRIENNE THE ACTRESS. Leading character by Mlle. Fanny Janauschek.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN, with its usual cast.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, STILL WATERS RUN DEEP. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, E. L. Davenport, Mark Smith, W. J. Leonard, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Clara Jennings and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, FANCHON, THE CRICKET. Leading characters by Miss Fannie B. Price and Mr. D. Hanchett.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, INSHAVOQUE; OR, WEARING OF THE GREEN, and THRICE MARRIED. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Florence.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SHYLOCK and CINDERELLA. Leading characters by Leffingwell and Mrs. Sedley Brown.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2 1-2 and EVENING at 8, PALE JANET; or THE TRAGEDY OF RED MARSH FARM. LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS; LIVING GORILLA, and 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, DEVIL'S AUCTION; OR, THE GOLDEN BRANCH. Curiosities from all parts of the world.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING commencing at 8 o'clock, NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND CONCERT. Theodore Thomas, Conductor, assisted by Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Mr. Leopold De Meyer, Mr. Carl Rosa, Mr. G. W. Colby.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION. Philip Phillips sings.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ARTHUR SKETCHLEY—THE ADVENTURES OF MRS. BROWN.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 51 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY, commencing at 9 o'clock. Exhibition of PAGE'S PAINTINGS.

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The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The excitement caused by the uprising in Italy increases. The fleet has arrived at Civita Vecchia without accident, and large bodies of troops had arrived at Toulon, and were in readiness to embark for Italy. The Italian army had crossed the frontier, and the Commanding-General has commanded Gen. Garibaldi to disarm and disperse his forces. It is reported that an agreement has been arrived at between France and Italy whereby the troops of the former will attack the insurgents. The latter are thereupon expected to retreat from the Papal territory into the dominion of King Victor Emmanuel, where they will be quietly disarmed by the Italian troops. Minister Menabrea is said to be pledged to accompany the French troops to Rome.

A dispatch from Florence, dated Wednesday, affirms that telegraphic communication with Rome had ceased, the insurgents having probably cut the wires. The latest telegrams received were highly important. The insurgents in the city were actively engaged, and an outbreak was momentarily expected. The victorious troops of Gen. Garibaldi were only six miles away, organizing for an attack on the Eternal City. Orsini shells were being fired in the streets by the "party of action," who seemed to be impatiently awaiting the arrival of Garibaldi. The precautions of the authorities for the preservation of order were apparently ineffective. It is reported that the Pope has informed the French Government that if King Victor Emmanuel enters Rome he (the Pope) will leave.

M. Moustier has recently issued a note explaining the intervention of France in the Italian question. He regards the expedition as justifiable for the reason that Italy has failed to protect the Pope in his lawful and time-honored rights. A sense of honor and a due regard for the opinions of mankind impel the Government to this course. M. Moustier asserts that the agency of France will proceed no further than is necessary to crush armed rebellion against the Holy Father and free the Pontifical Territory from the tread of hostile soldiers. When these objects shall have been accomplished the troops of France will be withdrawn, and a conference of the great Powers of Europe called to forever settle the Roman question.

The sales of the Italian Church lands have commenced and promise to add largely to the revenues of the Italian Government.

Gen. La Marmora has been sent on a mission to Paris.

The Municipality of Paris have given a grand banquet to their Imperial Highnesses the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Eugenie, and their guest, the Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria. The banquet took place at the Hotel de Ville, which was splendidly decorated for the occasion. The Emperor of Austria, in the course of the evening, made an eloquent and feeling speech. He returned his thanks to the Emperor and Empress, to the Municipality of Paris, and to the people of France, for the noble hospitality with which he had been received, and solemnly invoked a closer amity between the Empires of France and Austria. In this grand spectacle of international hospitality and friendship he beheld a new pledge of peace for Europe, and a fresh guarantee for the progress and prosperity of nations. The Emperor Francis Joseph on his return to Vienna, will pay King William of Prussia, a visit at Berlin.

The French Senate and Legislative Body will meet on the 18th of November.

A public dinner was given to Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Tuesday, at Edinburgh. Mr. Disraeli, in answer to a complimentary toast, rose and made a characteristic speech. He gave a history of the Reform question; recounted the action of the different political parties in England in relation to the subject, and closed with a strong argument in justification of the Tory Party, for their course in advocating and triumphantly carrying through Parliament the Representation of the People's Bill.

Dispatches state that Liverpool is now the centre of the Fenian panic. Reports of mysterious proceedings among the Irish inhabitants have caused the authorities to take extraordinary precautions. The armories of the volunteers and gunshops in the city are guarded, and the Police patrols have been doubled. The trial of the Manchester prisoners is now in progress. Twenty-six of them have been indicted for murder.

The Mixed Commission recently sent to Candia by the Sublime Porte for the settlement of the grievances of the Cretans, has returned without being able to effect any good.

Prussia declines to receive Bavaria in the Zollverein on the terms proposed by the Bavarian Government.

GENERAL.

The voting in Georgia yesterday—the second day—was conducted with a remarkable degree of quietness so far as heard from. Gen. Pope has extended the time for receiving votes to Saturday evening, having been assured that all the colored men registered would not have an opportunity to vote unless he did so. There is no doubt, under the circumstances, but there will be a large majority in favor of the Convention.

Gen. Sheridan met with an enthusiastic reception at Montpelier, Vt., yesterday. Notwithstanding the rain thousands of people assembled at the depot to welcome him. Subsequently he was presented by the Governor to both branches of the Assembly then in session. The speeches on the occasion were very brief. In the evening the General left for New-York, and will doubtless arrive here about noon.

A delegation of thirty Sioux Indians, favoring peace, has arrived at Fort Laramie and will await the arrival of the Peace Commissioners. A fleet of Mackinaw boats was attacked by Indians below Yellowstone and one man killed. The Indians also placed obstructions across the track of the Union Pacific Railroad but they were removed before any damage was done.

Ex-Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, died at his residence in Boston last evening from an attack of apoplexy. On the previous evening the Governor was conversing with some friends at his own house, when he felt the premonitory symptoms of the attack. Physicians were immediately summoned, but death resulted last evening at 6 o'clock.

Gen. Canby has ordered that the Quarantine which has been established at the different ports of North and South Carolina, since March 27, 1867, be suspended on the 1st of November until further orders.

An export duty of 15 per cent., to take effect on and after Jan 1 prox., in place of the former duty of 1 per cent., has been agreed upon by the legislative bodies of Brazil.

We are indebted to Purser W. Burns, of the steamship *San Francisco*, for late papers.

LOCAL.

Mr. John Ross and others have commenced an action in the Supreme Court of this district against the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern division, for an alleged breach of contract, in which the amount of damages is laid at about $5,000,000. A motion was made yesterday by defendants' counsel to have the action dismissed for want jurisdiction. The motion, after a protracted argument, was denied by the Court.

Arthur Devlin, a tailor 38 years of age who gave his residence as No. 359 West Twenty-fifth-street, was committed, yesterday, by Justice Dodge on a charge of having committed a gross outrage on Mary Farrell, in an alley-way opening into Twenty-fourth-street, near Seventh-avenue. It is alleged that he seized her while she was walking in Twenty-fourth-street, and dragged her into the alley-way.

The Metropolitan Fire Commissioners have dismissed a fireman named John F. Hoban, Acting Inspector, from the Department, for "receiving money while in the discharge of public duty from the party whose premises he was inspecting and where no service was rendered," and have adopted resolutions censuring Mr. Daniel C. Robbins, of the firm of McKesson & Robbins, for giving him the money.

A soldiers' and sailors' Republican ratification meeting was held in the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening, which was attended by a very large audience, but the only speaker, among the half dozen announced, who made his appearance, was Gen. McKean, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State. He made a lengthy speech, which was well received.

The investigation into the circumstances connected with the *Dean Richmond* disaster was continued before the Government inspectors yesterday. A number of witnesses on behalf, both of the *Dean Richmond* and of the *Vanderbilt*, were examined, but nothing new was elicited.

An interesting case, in which Mrs. Mary Fleming seeks the custody of her child, came up before Judge Sutherland, of the Supreme Court, yesterday, on the return to the writ of *habeas corpus*. The hearing was postponed until Friday next at 11 A. M.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their regular semi-monthly meeting yesterday. An important resolution was adopted by the Board, extending the advantages of the Labor Exchange to both employers and emigrants.

The Union Democrats of the Tenth and Seventeenth Wards held a mass meeting last evening at Harmony Hall, Essex-street, at which the Tammany Ring was fiercely denounced by the speakers.

The Republicans of the Fifth Senatorial District held a ratification meeting at Abingdon-square last evening. Speeches were made by Hon. Horace Greeley, Senator Wilson, Gen. Jackson and others.

At the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, one prisoner was tried and acquitted, and another sentenced to the State Prison for two years. The Court then adjourned until Monday next.

At the sale of Scranton Coal, yesterday, prices advanced, on some descriptions, forty cents per ton over the prices of the previous month.

Produce was in moderate demand yesterday. Breadstuffs, Pork and Cotton were cheaper. Foreign merchandise was quiet. The freight market was inactive and depressed, with 527 vessels of all classes in port.

The Healthfulness of New-York.

The Registrar of Vital Statistics informs us that during the past week the City was in a more healthy condition than it has been for any corresponding period during the last five years.

The Registrar, of course, bases his conclusion upon the number of deaths reported within the Metropolitan District; and that is no doubt as reliable an indication of the state of public health as can be reached by medical science. The weather during the past eight or ten days, up to the storm of Monday, presented all the charms which essentially belong to an American Autumn. The week preceding the last gave us as fine and gloriously attractive a Fall season out of doors, brief as it was, as can be remembered. There was, for a day or two, a sultriness in the atmosphere which nearly every one felt to be more or less oppressive. There was all the hazy mist of Indian Summer advancing prematurely, apologizing as it were for the dismal drizzle, or the steady drench of the Summer months proper. But the days were *fine*, whether they were in season or not. The oldest inhabitants may not be consulted by the Registrar in making up his returns. We venture, however, to think that they would have voted the three Summer months of the current year to be the most disheartening for those who like to get out of doors of any corresponding period within their recollection. We had to endure for ninety days or so all the oppressiveness of a tropical heat, with superadded rain-storms, which brought no clearing of the atmosphere; no relief from the perpetual gloominess of the sky, and almost as little encouragement to venture toward the fashionable haunts of the country.

On the Atlantic Coast we had so much Spring that one could hardly distinguish it from Winter, and so little Summer that it could not bear comparison in brilliancy with these few days of the dying year which our Medical Advisers assure us have been so extremely healthy, and which we all know have been pleasant compared with the dreary weeks preceding them.

We dare say the Street Contractor, looking at these vital statistics, feels perfectly easy in his mind. The rains descended and the floods came during the sickly season, if not at his bidding, at least so opportunely as to save him half the labor involved in his contract. Thousands of cartloads of muck which he might have felt himself, conscientiously, obliged to carry off to the dumping-ground *in carts*, were swept, day after day, and week after week, into such gutters as were open, by torrents of rain, which even the accumulations of the filthiest districts of the City were not compact enough to withstand.

Every good citizen will be willing, in view of the circumstances, to render all due homage to the Health Board, and all due credit to Judge Whiting for what they have done in their separate lines of action. They have probably done the most that human ingenuity and a solemn sense of individual responsibility enabled them to do, in order to keep us all clean and tidy and healthy. We hope no one will dare to lay anything at their doors. But we take the present opportunity of recalling the fact, that we had no Summer at all—until about two weeks ago—on this Island in 1867; that the weather was a cross between the fogs reported from Alaska, and the perpetual drizzle on the Banks of Newfoundland. We escaped cholera; we have been spared the yellow fever scourge, and we ought to be as thankful as an overtaxed community can reasonably be expected to be.

The November Elections and the Republican Address.

We published two or three days since the address of the Republican Congressional Committee, of which Mr. Schenck is Chairman, urging upon the States which are to vote next week the great importance of securing Republican victories. It was forcibly written, but lacked breadth of view and elevation of tone. It dealt only with the smaller questions and interests that are involved in the canvass, and will fail, unless we mistake the public temper, to turn back the reaction against the extreme policy of the Republican Party which was indicated by the elections of October.

Mr. Schenck appeals for the success of the Republican ticket as the only mode of preventing a renewal of the armed rebellion. He claims to have certain knowledge that the people of the South are prepared, if encouraged by Democratic victories in the North, "to adventure another conspiracy, and to demand, if necessary by force, their restoration to the power they wielded at so terrible a cost to the public peace." This assertion, positive as it is and high as is the authority from which it emanates, will not command belief from any considerable portion of the adherents of any party. It is utterly unsustained by evidence of any kind, and it is utterly preposterous on the face of it. Mr. Schenck, while claiming to have full, authentic and conclusive proof of this most important declaration from all parts of the South, gives only three heated paragraphs from three ultra and intemperate Southern newspapers, by way of evidence. This proves nothing whatever, except that all the fools are not dead yet in the Southern States. We venture to say that there are not a hundred men of sense or influence in any or in all those States, who dream for a moment of resorting again to arms against the authority of the United States, or who would not condemn as the height of madness any proposition of that kind. The South, for all purposes of armed resistance, is utterly prostrate and powerless; and the North knows this quite as well as the South itself. The only arms now in the Southern States are in the hands of the blacks; and the only national troops now there are there in their interest, and for the purpose of holding the whites in subjection. The pretext of danger from that quarter is shallow and absurd.

Equally absurd is the pretext that, unless the November elections result in favor of the Republicans, President Johnson will disperse Congress by force or resort to violence in any form. It suits both the purposes and the temper of Mr. Schenck thus to appeal to the prejudice and passion which party conflicts have engendered; and if malignant rancor were as congenial to the great body of the American people as to his own nature, his reliance on such appeals would have a better foundation. But the people are not seriously afraid of anything the President can do, no matter how reckless and desperate his disposition might be. No President was ever before so hedged around with disabling legislation, so stripped of official power and authority, or half so poor in personal influence and political patronage as he. The Republican Party, being responsible for none of his acts, has certainly nothing to fear, and fears nothing, from his hostility. He might possibly be prompted to further rash and ill-advised opposition to enactments of Congress, and to such mistakes and follies as give fresh stimulus to the virulence of his enemies, by further Democratic victories—and this is, in fact, the strongest reason why we deprecate their occurrence. But nobody fears in any case that the President will resort to violence or commit any of the acts which Mr. Schenck predicts.

Mr. Schenck is quite right in saying that the people demand the prompt completion of the work of Reconstruction. The public mind is becoming impatient and anxious upon this subject, and nothing but the belief that the advent of the Democratic Party into power would undo utterly the work of the last two years, and throw the whole South back into worse than its original chaos, prevents their carrying every large Northern and Western State by decided and decisive majorities. The Democratic Party takes ground, in its conventions, newspapers and in the speeches of its leading men, which warrants this apprehension. They avow the purpose to sweep away all the legislation of Congress on the subject of Reconstruction—to reverse its action on the subject of equal rights—to take from the blacks the right of suffrage, and to make the Governments of the Southern States, again governments of privileged classes and races as they were before the war. The American people will not tolerate the renewal of this system, nor will they permit the experiment to be tried again. We have got beyond that. The war and the abolition of Slavery have rendered its restoration impossible. And until the Democratic Party recognizes this fact, and accepts the results of the war on these points as fixed and irreversible, its return to power will remain impossible. They may, from causes local or temporary, or both, in their nature, achieve local and temporary victories; but these will only administer to the Republicans the discipline and warning required to secure greater wisdom in their councils, and a more fixed and permanent ascendancy for their sway.

The people, in our judgment, do not look with satisfaction on the practical results of Republican action as those results are now developing in the Southern States. Too much of justice and of peace has been sacrificed to party ambition. The blacks have got, not only their rights, but a degree of political power which they are not qualified to exercise, and which they are likely to use for the oppression of the whites, the embroilment of society, and the ruin of the communities which they are allowed to rule. The Republican Party is not free from doubt and distrust as to the tendency of measures for which it is held responsible. A large portion of its members do not regard with entire complacency the drift and probable results of the policy, which it has been made the means of imposing upon the country; and nothing but the dread of throwing the whole work of political Reconstruction again into confusion, and hazarding valuable results which have already been secured, will restrain them from imposing a salutary check upon the reckless and selfish temper from which the Republican Party has already suffered so much.

Mr. Schenck would have done much more toward strengthening the party in the coming elections, if he had sought to allay some of these just apprehensions which disturb its confidence, than by basing his appeal so largely upon the resentments of the past, or the groundless fears of the future.

Black and White—The Trouble in the South.

Our attempt to state the question of race or color as it now stands at the South has not met the approval of the *Tribune*. We have transgressed our contemporary's rule by endeavoring to exhibit both sides of a difficult and very important subject. We showed that neither black nor white is wholly blameless, but that the larger measure of blame—because the larger measure of responsibility—attaches to the whites, who have obstinately stood aloof from the process of reconstruction. The *Tribune* will not have the blacks censured at all. The whites alone, in its judgment, are open to attack; and the Times is arraigned for pursuing a "half-and-half" course, which is the phrase by which sticklers for "party discipline" designate moderation and candor when applied in political discussion. Nothing less than a blind worship of the negro will suit the *Tribune*; nothing less than a thick-and-thin, unreasoning support of extreme measures will secure its good word.

We spoke of "the folly and insolence of the blacks," and are challenged to furnish specifications. "We sue for evidence," says the "whole hog" *Tribune*. It may obtain an abundance without traveling further than Virginia. Of the folly of the freedmen it has proof in their almost uniform rejection of candidates like Botts, Peirpoint, Rives and other eminent friends of the Union, and the election in their stead of vicious demagogues whom Hunnicutt chose to nominate. By their refusal to sustain men of character and influence belonging to the more moderate section of the Republican Party, and their adherence to incendiaries and extremists, they have evinced an inability to comprehend their own needs, and a pitiful dependence on the leadership of knaves and adventurers. Where the choice was between so-called Conservatives, who oppose reconstruction under the law, and ultra Radicals, who pander to negro prejudice and passion, the election of the latter is not surprising. It is not in human nature to vote for avowed enemies, and the negroes would have proved themselves fools indeed had they sent to the Convention men who demand their degradation and disfranchisement. Only folly, however, could prompt them to spurn white help when offered, and to prefer ignorant nominees of their own color, or white rascals who woo and win them by preaching the gospel of laziness and license.

The insolence called forth by the election is equally apparent. There are exemplifications of it in the echoes to Hunnicutt's inflammatory harangues—in the demands growing out of his agrarian teaching—in the violence threatened to individuals who were prominent in opposition—and in the outrages actually perpetrated on those who rendered themselves particularly obnoxious. We do not say that these manifestations of an overbearing temper are universal; perhaps, considering all things, the wonder is that they have not been more numerous. Nor do we hold the whole body of the blacks responsible for acts of violence committed or threatened in localities where characterless agitators have acquired influence.

Our object in referring both to the "folly" and "insolence" of the negroes is to point out some of the signs of antagonism which are already visible. We do this more by way of warning than reproach; for in the "half-and-half" statement to which the *Tribune* objects we were careful to make these facts the ground of censure in regard to the "unwise, illiberal and unjust proceedings of the whites." But neither injustice nor want of wisdom on the part of the whites reconciles us to the mischief which lurks beneath the attitude of many of the blacks. We see danger in it, which the course of the *Tribune* and its out-and-out coadjutors is calculated to increase. Protest as they may, they must be content to share with Hunnicutt the responsibility of pandering to the prejudices of the freedmen, and stimulating them to urge demands at variance with the harmony and prosperity of the South. They may not intend to foster Hunnicutt's cry for confiscation and proscription, but their denunciation of all "half-and-half" counsels, and their unqualified praise of the ferocious Radicalism which for the moment triumphs at Richmond, are circumstances which make them partners in his guilt and shame.

The blunder and the wrong of the South nevertheless remain without mitigation or apology. Nothing can justify what even the *World* calls their "sulky stubbornness." The more foolish and insolent the temper of men who aspire to be leaders of the freedmen, the greater the necessity of caution and conciliation in the tactics of the whites. The admitted docility of the negro element, when left to itself, aggravates their error and heightens their injustice. Their duty was to avail themselves of former relations as the groundwork of friendship and confidence—to identify the freedmen's welfare with their own—to concede cheerfully the privileges which the law has enacted—and to become the teachers and guides of those who are hereafter to share the full privileges of citizenship. As a rule, however, nothing of this sort has been done or attempted. Here and there prominent individuals have appeared with a recognition of the altered realities of the time, and an honorable desire to cement the interests of the races on a basis of civil and political equality. But as a body the Southern whites have not come up to the standard of duty. They have cultivated a "sulky stubbornness." They have kept alive the old spirit of caste. They have driven hard bargains with the negroes, and in numberless instances have permitted wanton cruelty to pass unpunished. They have striven to curtail the benefits of civil equality, and have bitterly, scornfully, most insolently refused to acknowledge political equality as the corner-stone of reconstruction. To a very large extent, therefore, they are accountable for the alienation that unhappily exists. They, even more than the Hunnicutts and the *Tribunes*, have fostered the antagonism which now they profess to dread.

The *World* traces the evil to the Congressional scheme of reconstruction—overlooking altogether the obstinacy and ill-judgment of the whites. The scheme itself is not to our liking, but we accept it as preferable to a prolongation of the state of affairs which exists throughout the South. Better reconstruction under the law than continued exclusion from the Union, with the certainty of other and more obnoxious legislation. The *World*, too, thought so once, and the Southern people, if prudent, would have listened to the advice which it then gave. To all but themselves it has been evident from the first that by no form of resistance can they arrest the operation of the law. Their aversion to it will not induce its repeal, nor will their active or passive resistance frustrate its distinctive purposes. The negroes are enfranchised and will remain so whether the Southern whites relish the change or not. In their case, then, the part of wisdom would seem to be far removed from that which they have adopted. If ordinarily sagacious they would accept the result of events and exert themselves to extract from it as much good as possible. That they have not done so in Georgia or wherever elections have yet been held, proves—not that the reconstruction experiment is a failure, as the *World* alleges, but—that the whites are madly throwing away the chances which the law affords them, and doing their utmost to establish negro government in their respective States.

Rome and the Papacy—Revolution or Diplomacy.

We would all like to see Rome the capital of Italy,—firstly, because it would be an extension of civil liberty, and secondly, because it would give that unity to the new Kingdom without which it must continue to have a precarious existence. We leave out the religious aspect of the matter, because we really fail to see that it would necessarily have any very tremendous effect upon the interests of the Catholic faith. There are two or three extreme views, or points of view, on this part of the business. There are Protestants who imagine that the taking of Rome from the Pope would shatter the entire Catholic system, and that it would be the beginning of the destruction of the "Man of Sin" foretold in revelation. On the other extreme, there are Ultramontane Catholics who entertain views that really amount to very much the same thing. They believe that the destruction of the Temporal Power would not only be a blow at the authority and independence of the Head of the Church, but that it would be an undermining of the Church itself. In fact, with them the doctrine of the Temporal Power partakes of the nature of a fundamental *religious* dogma, and if it be invalidated or overthrown the entire fabric of faith is shaken. There is, however, another party in the Catholic Church, embracing a number of Liberal Prelates and Priests, and all the Liberal Lay adherents of Catholicity, who look on the Temporal Power as something necessary neither to the Pope nor the Church, and who would very willingly see His Holiness existing, not as Sovereign of Rome, but simply as spiritual Pontiff of the Catholic world. They deny that a form of faith which they claim to have existed long before the Bishops of Rome were Sovereigns of Rome, would be adversely affected if the Sovereign were again reduced to his primitive condition of Bishop. They deny that the sway which the great moving ideas of Catholicity have over the minds of hundreds of millions of the human race, would be destroyed or even weakened by an incident of such trivial import as that of depriving the Pope of the government of a city and a few circumjacent leagues of land.

On the whole, the latter view seems far the most philosophic and veritable—most in consonance with human nature, the laws of thought and faith, and the analogies of history. Were the other view tenable, we should anticipate a decadence of Catholicity far speedier than we are now able to have any idea of. For, looking at the situation of affairs in Europe, especially at the Kingdom of Italy and its relations, we confess that, though the present revolutionary outbursts may fail, we cannot see that the Temporal Power has any chance of continuing to exist for any great length of time—unless, indeed, Heaven interfere by working such a miracle in its behalf as the Pope has recently been expecting.

The failure of the Garibaldi attempt will not long postpone the solution of this Roman question which is ultimately inevitable. We now hear of a Conference that is to be held between the Governments of France and Italy for its settlement. The proposition was originally made by Napoleon, and we have no doubt that, for very sufficient reasons, he will be more than willing to have other Powers than those mentioned participate in the Conference. Austria is unquestionably entitled to a place in it; and when the project was first mooted, Bismarck claimed that the voice of Prussia should be heard, by right of her position as a semi-Catholic Power. Neither Russia nor England will put forth any claims of Catholicity, but we can very easily forecast the nature of the decision that will be rendered by the four great Powers named, under their present circumstances and relations. It is to be feared that Austria—ay, even old Catholic Austria—would not, with a Government which has abolished the Concordat, and which has the Lutheran and Liberal Beust at its head, give any very determined support to the temporal claims of His Holiness. The course that would be taken by Italy and Prussia we know. Napoleon, to get credit and support from the priestly influence, would doubtless make a pretence of sustaining it, while at the same time he could easily show to his Catholic supporters that in reluctantly assenting to certain changes, he only accepted what was inevitable, and had even then saved them something. When the Conference convenes it will settle, *en permanence*, the Temporal Power of the Pope. And we shall have to wait till then for its settlement.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Albany *Evening Journal* indorses the renomination of Senator Williams in the Cayuga and Wayne District as having been perfectly "regular" and as therefore binding on every Republican voter. The Convention by which it was made consisted of *thirteen* delegates, *six* from Wayne and *seven* from Cayuga. It is true the teller of the Convention certified that Williams had seven votes; but every one of the seven delegates from Cayuga has made an affidavit that he did *not* vote for him. Now if a nomination thus made can be deemed regular, and if no voter has a right to "bolt" it, we should like to know what would be deemed irregular? What amount of cheating would vitiate a party nomination?

If we are to credit the statement which we copied yesterday from the Boston *Advertiser*, Mr. Dickens' agent has begun his campaign in this City by a grand mistake. That paper says he has taken Dodworth Hall for Mr. D.'s readings. That hall will not hold *one-fifth* of the people who will desire and expect to attend those entertainments. He would fill the Academy of Music for as many evenings as he is likely to be here;—but certainly there is no sense in taking so small a hall as the one he is said to have decided on. Steinway Hall is the smallest he should think of engaging. Mr. Dolby greatly underrates the estimation in which Mr. Dickens is held in this country, or else he does not at all understand the eager interest and curiosity of our people to see and hear him. If he has made such a mistake as the *Advertiser* attributes to him, we trust he will make haste to correct it.

Hunnicutt, of Richmond, is usually credited with being more fool than knave, and more fanatic than fool. But it matters very little through what means he exerts his bad influence, so long as that influence exists. Sprung up like a weed in the rank soil of a revolutionary era and locality, he overshadows and poisons all that come within his sway. His appeals of late have been particularly mischievous. "Don't you know, fellow-citizens, that when the assassin's bullet passes through my brain, or his dagger touches my heart, more than one white man will fall on that day?" With such language the Virginia demagogue inflames his excitable followers. No matter in what cause or with what ideas of freedom and equality he works, it is time for good men of all parties to discountenance and disown him.

The theatres and other places of amusement in this City take in vast sums of money, even in what is considered the dull season of the year. It appears by an official statement in the Times of Tuesday, that in the three months of the Summer season, ending with August, the receipts in eight of our places of amusement, to wit: Niblo's Garden, Wallack's, the Olympic, the Broadway, and the New-York theatres, Barnum's and Banvard's museums, and the New-York Circus, were considerably over $400,000. The largest figures are from Barnum, who shows the receipt of $123,000 in these three months, out of which he paid a tax of $2,400. Next comes Niblo's, the receipts of which foot up $105,000, furnishing a tax of $2,100. The incomes of the other places mentioned are all large. But in the official statement as published, and in our present estimate, not more than half the places of amusement which were busy all summer are included. There are the Bowery Theatre, the German and French theatres, the half-dozen minstrel and comic opera-houses, and other popular resorts too numerous to mention. We fancy the receipts of these would add $200,000 to the $400,000 already mentioned, and would show that from June to August, when everybody and his wife are out of town, the City managed to spend something like $600,000 in amusing and entertaining itself.

It is noteworthy that the English Press have not seized the opportunity to abuse this country and assail its credit which was furnished by the semi-repudiation schemes of Butler and Pendleton. It was greatly feared by some men here that an outcry would be made abroad about the extraordinary projects of these demagogues, which would be used to frighten the holders of our bonds and discredit our securities. On the contrary, they treat the matter there as it has been treated here by almost the entire American Press; and we had a dispatch the other day that the *Times* was lauding the American people for the determination that had been evinced to fulfill the obligations of the Government, in spirit as well as in letter. As a matter of course, the *Daily News*, the *Star*, the *Spectator* and other leading English organs take the same ground, and do not permit a doubt to be entertained abroad of our financial honor. In good part we attribute to the just course of these journals the circumstance that our credit has suffered no damage through the agency of Butler and Pendleton, but has been decidedly strengthened of late in a variety of ways. We should like to see the British Press always display a similar spirit of justice.

The *Kentucky Statesman* calls the attention of its readers to the great advantages that will accrue to New-York State from the Congressional land grant for educational purposes, and laments that the ignorance and incompetency of those managing the Kentucky grant have trifled away so vast a gift. Kentucky's share, according to the apportionment of 30,000 acres for each Congressional representative, was 330,000 acres, which was hastily sold for fifty cents an acre. We may indeed congratulate ourselves that we have had a man of so much ability as Ezra Cornell to manage our million acres, for they have been admirably located, and are now in the market at five dollars per acre. The Cornell University will be opened in September, 1868, with a Faculty paid $40,000 per annum, and accommodations for 1,000 students. Taking the income from Mr. Cornell's original endowment, $35,000—from the College land scrip fund, already some $12,000—and the product of the farm, about $3,000—the College will begin with a clear annual income of $50,000, besides the free use of the farm and its appurtenances, worth in all about $250,000. This is certainly a handsome preliminary record.

The reported abrogation by Juarez of the treaties existing between Mexican and European Powers ought not to cause any anxiety with regard to the position of Mexico and the United States. Whatever may be the policy of annulling those treaties, it is clear enough that advantages might very properly be conceded by Mexico to our country and its citizens over any European Power. All the great commercial nations but ourselves recognized Maximilian. The result was a general flow of European capital toward Mexico, and an emigration thither of European adventurers. Our countrymen had to stand by and see the various offices and enterprises under the Empire farmed out to transatlantic merchants and contractors. These latter cared very little whether the United States recognized the Archduke or not. It was sufficient for them that the sympathies or the acts of their own Governments supported them. Americans, on the other hand, were deterred from investments by the attitude of their own countrymen, and would have risked both their patriotism and their money in doing otherwise. Not only this, but the established business enterprises of Americans were given up, their commerce suspended, and only one or two American stores were left in the City of Mexico—and what those were may be inferred from one specimen store, which was called *La Salud*, and was American to the extent of selling such products as Brandreth's Pills, announced by the proprietor as "good to make the hair grow." Now we say, Americans should receive special advantages from the restored Republic, and Government debts due to them should be made sure, even at the expense of preference over the citizens of other countries.

The last number of the new London satirist, *The Tomahawk*, contains a cartoon that some of our American journals might study, with profit if not with pleasure. With the clean, strong and masterly touches which the English wood-engravers seem to have made peculiarly their own, it depicts the bent form of an eager man bearing on his hat the label, "Penny Press," standing in a filthy pool marked "Twaddle," "Mock Morality," and laboriously drawing out of it a mess of nastiness with a rake of "Sensation Claptrap." It is called, "The Man with the Muck Rake." To further illustrate the pithy passage quoted from Bunyan's brief description, a tall and luminous figure stands above holding a celestial crown, emblazoned "Truth," and "proffers him that crown for his muck-rake; but the man does neither look up nor regard, but rakes to himself the straws, the small sticks and the dust of the floor." The *Tomahawk* strikes home blows.

Special attention is urged to the cultivation and manufacture of beet sugar, to make up for the very great falling off in the cane crop South. But why would it not be much better to reorganize and rebuild the Southern sugar culture? It is by far the best region of the whole country, if not in the world, for that particular crop, and needs only special attention and care for a few years to make it as large, prosperous and profitable as it has ever been. But it is scarcely good policy to crush it still further by the imposition of heavy taxation, or to discourage capitalists from entering into it by all sorts of social, political and industrial embarrassments. It may be wise to promote the manufacture of beet sugar as largely as possible, but labor and capital, properly bestowed upon the culture of the sugar cane, will make much better returns.

To turn the world upside down has always been considered a fine thing by some folks. The Communists at Oneida have done this pretty effectually so far as the relations of the sexes are concerned. Not to speak of the revolution they have effected in the matters of marriage, love and increase, they have carried out the most grotesque changes in regard to the minor duties and relations of the sexes. The last number of the organ which they publish tells us that "at Oneida women keep the accounts, manage an important part of the manufactures, and sell goods at the store; while men make bread, wash dishes and hang out clothes." We should think this sort of thing would suit the feminine males and the masculine females exactly.

We can't object to the English Government taking care of their Fenians. But at the same time they might as well be somewhat careful about this business of arresting pacific Irish-American citizens who may make a visit to their native land. We notice that the chief reason given for the arrest of a considerable number of victims is that they are "persons of American appearance." They do not always give us the points from which a judgment is formed; but sometimes the American point seems to consist in wearing a good suit of clothes, sometimes in wearing a mustache or goatee, sometimes in chewing tobacco or smoking a long-nine, and sometimes in having a "knowing look." Now, we have seen persons capable of all these things who were not Fenians. We have even, for all we can tell, seen Irishmen capable of them all, who were not Fenians. And yet it would not be safe for such a one to be caught in Ireland. The English must not carry this business too far or they will yet get into trouble.

Louis Napoleon has done a very shrewd and a very good thing in determining to keep the Universal Exposition open for a time longer—the admission fee to be very small for a part of the time, and then, for the remainder, admission to be absolutely free to all—for the benefit of the workmen and the poorer classes of Paris. It is precisely by such skillful strokes as this that the French Emperor keeps up such popularity as he has with the lower orders of his capital. These free days will be the Emperor's days, and nobody will be left uninformed of the Imperial consideration and benefaction. He will feel amply repaid if at its close his *claquers* can get up a few hoarse shouts of *Vive l'Empereur!*

OBITUARY.

Ex-Gov. John A. Andrew, of Massachusetts.

A dispatch from Boston, which is published in this morning's Times, announces the unexpected death in that city last evening of Hon. John H. Andrew, who for five successive terms filled the office of Governor of Massachusetts. Suddenly attacked by apoplexy on Tuesday evening, he lay insensible until 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when his death occurred. He was a native of Maine, having been born in Windham in 1818. Graduating at Bowdoin College in 1837, he studied law in Boston and was admitted to the Bar in 1840. Since then he has practiced his profession in that city, and he has long held a high and honorable position as an advocate and a counselor at the Suffolk Bar. He was early prominent as a member of the Anti-Slavery Party of Massachusetts, by which, in 1858, he was elected a member of the State Legislature. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency, and from 1860 to 1865 he was Governor of the State. His gubernatorial term, therefore, extended through the rebellion, and the efficiency and marked forecast with which he discharged the duties of his office were signally exemplified in the promptness with which Massachusetts troops were dispatched to Washington in 1861, when the President's first call for troops was made. Throughout the war he was most earnest, able and efficient in complying with the calls of the Government, and the promptness with which the State responded to the demands made upon it was due in no small measure to the energy and patriotic self-devotion of its Chief Magistrate. When the war closed with the triumph of the Union arms, Gov. Andrew declined again to accept the office of Governor, and once more resumed the practice of his profession in Boston. His last public appearance to which general attention has been called was in the discussion before the Massachusetts Legislature, of the questions involved in the State Prohibitory Liquor Law, in which he argued in favor of a more liberal law, which should permit the licensing of the sale of alcoholic beverages—a position which was most earnestly combatted by Rev. Dr. Miner, of Boston. Few public men in Massachusetts are more highly esteemed and respected by the people of the entire Commonwealth than he has been since he first became prominently identified with the political affairs of the State, and there are many throughout the country who will regret the death, at so early an age, of a citizen of such sterling integrity and undoubted worth as John Albion Andrew.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.

Although Congress meets on the 21st of November, I learn from an entirely trustworthy source that is not the intention of the President to send his message, nor that of the Secretary of the Treasury to send his report to Congress until the commencement of the second session, which will be Monday, Dec. 2. The meeting of Nov. 21 is an adjournment of the first session, and will close by an adjournment *sine die* on Nov. 30 or sooner. It will be remembered that the President has never taken the initiative in recognizing this session, never having sent it a message except in response to legislative action which called for it, or in the exercise of the veto.

SOUTHERN POLITICIANS AND CONGRESS.

Arrangements have been made between a large number of Southern politicians, resulting from extensive correspondence on the subject, to assemble in Washington on or about the 18th of November, for the purpose of making a combined effort to obtain concessions from Congress to relieve what they are pleased to term the "deplorable political condition of the Southern people." The programme of action depends greatly on the result of the November campaign, as the parties interested intend, if the elections result favorably to the Radicals, to urge the President to modify his course in such a manner as to assist them in obtaining concessions from Congress, which they think they will have a right to demand if the Democrats are successful.

THE ELECTIONS IN SOUTHERN STATES.

The Congressional Republican Central Committee is in daily receipt of information from the South, from which it appears that all of the Southern States which have not yet held elections will go strongly Republican except Texas, which is doubtful. In that State registration has been delayed, and the organization of the Republican Party largely interfered with by the lawlessness of the inhabitants.

THE CONFISCATION CASE.

The statement that the Supreme Court of this District yesterday denied the application for a writ of error to the United States Supreme Court in certain important confiscation cases, is incorrect. The motion was quashed because of certain informalities, but it will be again renewed in proper form, when there is little doubt it will be granted.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

An interesting and ludicrous emeute took place to-day at the session of the Young Men's Christian Association Convention for Maryland and the District of Columbia, which is being held in this city. Three delegates appeared from the Colored Christian Association, of Washington, and one of them was elected one of the six Vice-Presidents, the President being Gen. S. L. BROWN, late of this District, now principal proprietor of the New-Orleans *Republican*. This action aroused the ire of several of the Baltimore delegates, and a long discussion followed, in which they gave expression to their Christian sentiments toward the colored race by threatening to secede if the appointment of the colored man was insisted on. He was finally elected by a vote of 19 to 10, the speeches of Rev. A. A. E. TAYLOR, of Georgetown, and of Dr. CURLEY, of Washington, contributing much to place the matter in its true light. Four of the Baltimore members then seceded.

RISTORI.

Manager GRAU arrived here this morning and opened the Ristori ticket-office at METZEROTT's music store. In an hour nearly every orchestra seat was taken for both nights, and by this evening almost the entire house has been sold. The Representations to be given are "Elizabeth," on Friday, and "Marie Antoinette" on Saturday. So far as audiences are concerned, success is already insured.

PERSONAL.

Hon. DAVID A. WELLS, Special Commissioner of the Revenue, arrived here on a hasty visit to the Secretary of the Treasury, this morning, and left again this evening for New-York. He is industriously engaged in the compilation of his forthcoming report, which will be presented to Congress in January.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

THE JAFFA COLONISTS.

Information received at the State Department confirms the fact that Mr. M. S. BEACH, of New-York, has placed three hundred pounds sterling in the hands of the Consul at Alexandria, to enable him to send home that part of the Jaffa colonists that desired to come. Forty of these colonists accordingly sailed from Alexandria on the 6th of October, under the supervision of the Consuls of the United States at Alexandria and Jerusalem, on their return to the United States. Of these eleven were adult men, eighteen women, eight children and three infants. Gentlemen connected with the Executive Department of the Government consider it the more honorable to Mr. BEACH and to the Consul that these proceedings were taken without knowledge of the fact that, proper guarantees having been obtained, instructions had then been transmitted from the State Department to the Consul-General at Alexandria to relieve the unhappy colonists at Jaffa and return them, with their own consent, to the United States. Under these circumstances it is believed that the painful and discreditable troubles at Jaffa have reached an end.

LORD AMBERLEY.

Some of the newspapers have published an alleged correspondence between Earl RUSSELL and his son, Lord AMBERLEY, copied from the Nottingham (England) *Journal*. Lord AMBERLEY is represented as writing to his father from Washington Sept. 17, narrating the result of two interviews with President JOHNSON. The truth is the President has never seen the scion of nobility, nor is it known that Lord AMBERLEY has yet visited Washington. Apart from the untruths in the assumed correspondence, there is good authority for pronouncing it a hoax, it having been produced by the Nottingham *Journal* as a mere burlesque on British politics.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

The claim of a manufacturer of this District for the refunding of $113, assessed upon the manufacture of boot and shoe uppers, on the ground that they were not liable under the decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has been rejected for the reason that boot and shoe uppers are a manufacture, and are not exempt from tax by any provision of the law. The decision of the Commissioner authorizes the deduction of the cost of boot and shoe uppers where the tax has been paid from the value of the boots and shoes, but does not authorize the refunding of taxes upon such uppers.

THE CHOLERA.

Our Consul at Malta, under date of Oct. 4, says:

"I stated in my last that the cholera had shown itself in the island, and here it still remains. The disease of the present time is of a most deadly type, though as yet there have not been so many daily victims as there were in 1865. I regret to inform you that this grievous pestilence entered the St. Dominica Convent last week, and in less than two days nine of the priests had died."

Our Consul at Leghorn reports under date of Sept. 30, that the cholera had almost ceased to exist at that port, after a prevalence of three months.

ADDRESS TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The Conservative Army and Navy Union of Washington has issued an address to all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, setting forth its political principles and urging the nominations for office in every case, of men who have been earnest supporters of the late war for the Union.

THE GOVERNOR OF BORNEO.

Among the visitors to Gen. GRANT to-day was the Governor of Borneo, who is represented to be an American named TORREY, originally from Roxbury, Mass.

THE PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Lieut.-Commander BAKER, commanding United States steamer *Unadilla*, reports to the Navy Department the arrival at Hong Kong, Aug. 24, of the vessel under his command. Officers and crew all well.

NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieut.-Commander William Whitehead has been detached from the *Saco* and placed on waiting orders. Acting Ensign S. H. Howell is detached from the Washington Navy Yard and granted leave of absence. Acting Assistant Surgeon I. Dowling has been detached from the coast survey steamer *Corwin*, and placed on waiting orders. Acting Assistant Surgeon Lorenzo Traver ordered to the coast survey steamer *Corwin*. Second Assistant Engineer F. W. Bassett has resigned. First Lieut. P. M. Skinner, Eighteenth Infantry, and L. M. Demotte, Twenty-eighth Infantry, have resigned, and Col. Salisbury, additional Paymaster, honorably discharged and mustered out.

Hotel and Boarding-House Law.

The Albany *Argus* brings to light the following law which, it states, was passed at the last session of the Legislature. It is of very great importance to thousands of our people, yet not one in ten, we presume, ever heard of its existence:

SECTION 2. Every keeper of a *hotel, restaurant, boarding-house or inn*, shall post in a public and conspicuous place in the office or public room, and in every bedroom in said house, a printed copy of this act, and a statement of the charge or rate of charge per day, and for meals or items furnished, and for lodging. *No charge or sum shall be collected or received by any such person for any service not actually rendered, or for any item not actually delivered, or for a longer time than the person so charged actually remained at such place.* For any violation of this section, or of any provision herein contained, the offender shall forfeit to the injured party three times the amount so charged, and shall not be entitled to receive any money for the meals, items, services or time charged.

This is rather an extraordinary law, and we doubt if it has been complied with by one in a hundred of the establishments affected by it in this City.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Republican Meeting in Abingdon-Square—Speeches by Senator Wilson, Hon. Horace Greeley and Others.

Last evening the Republicans of the Fifth Senatorial District held a ratification meeting at Lebanon Hall, Abingdon-square. The hall was so crowded that many were unable to gain admittance. The Anderson Glee Club was present and sang some spirited songs. The Chairman of the meeting was Mr. FITZHUGH SMITH, who, after a few introductory remarks, presented Hon. H. C. STANTON, who made a brief speech, and then

Hon. HORACE GREELEY was introduced. He explained that the delay of Congress in framing a reconstructing measure could be traced to the want of readiness on the part of the Northern people to receive it. All their bitterness at one time seemed to be directed toward the negro; but now they had ANDREW JOHNSON, whom they hate worse. Mr. GREELEY next pointed out the great error made by the South in not accepting the terms of reconstruction as originally laid down by Congress. With reference to the minor issues of the Party he thought if the question of negro suffrage had not entered into Ohio politics at the late election that State instead of having 3,000 majority would have had 20,000. These losses in the party vote would only stimulate the party elsewhere to greater exertion. He thought it would be better for the party if JOHN KEYSER should consent to withdraw his name as candidate for Senator from the Fifth District. He believed Mr. WHITE would be better supported. As to the prospects of the coming election the reports from the interior of the State were good, and the leaders promise a victory if the opposition majority is not too heavy in the City.

Hon. HENRY A. WILSON was the next speaker. He was greeted with prolonged applause. He said he was one of the number who believed Congress was ahead of the people. This had been proved by recent elections. He did not object to criticising the acts of Congress, and believed that such a course would be productive of good, as this Congress would understand the wants of the people and adopt measures accordingly. He then spoke of the period when the Republican members of Congress had heavy odds to contend against, and referred to the election in New-York that gave the Governorship to SEYMOUR instead of that great and good patriot Gen. WADSWORTH. To-day he had put the ballot into the hands of 10,000 fellow-men and no power in the country could take it from them. [Applause.] It was demanded of us to do justice to all men in the country, and make the Government what it should be. There were good Republicans in New-York, however, and he believed if the question was made a point in Radical Massachusetts, men would be found there who would oppose negro suffrage. But he must educate the people up to that question and make them friends of the cause. He always have had a large number of men behind the times, but in two years they would all be with the Republican Party. He would make a prediction that next year the Republicans would elect a President by the votes of thirty out of the thirty-seven States of the Union. They would gain their candidates by three millions of popular votes and nearly half a million majority. The late issues had settled their nominations for a year to come. They had cleared a great many difficulties from the way of the party, and put a great many in the way of the men who thought they had won a victory. Just as fast as those men showed their principles and policy they went to the rear. Within the next five months the people would see a great change in this country. They would see the Republicans gaining victory after victory, and he believed they would elect a President who would be in harmony with Congress. ANDREW JOHNSON's course would bring about such a result. He would make the same effect on the views of the people as did the battle of Bull Run on their ardor. [Laughter.] The country would be placed on a basis more solid and enduring with this assistance of JOHNSON than it would be if we were allowed the privilege of settling the matter alone. In the South the men of rebellious spirit were opposed to reconstruction, but the loyal men would vote for a Convention, form Constitutions like ours at the North, and elect delegates to Congress before the 4th of July, and nine at least out of ten of the Southern States would be represented in the Congress of the United States. The majority of those elected would be as firmly Republican as the Republicans of the great Empire State. He would be surprised if every merchant in New-York did not vote the Republican ticket this Fall. Had ANDREW JOHNSON not coöperated with crime to obstruct the reconstruction measures, the whole question would have been settled within ninety days after the surrender of LEE's army. JOHNSON chose an opposition policy, and had JEFFERSON DAVIS come to Washington after the surrender of LEE he could have done more for the rebels than JOHNSON has done. Congress had now passed upon a plan of reconstruction, and it would be accepted. The South would also elect loyal men to Congress. He wanted to see the day when we should have universal suffrage, and when the men of the country would be forgiven by the Government of the country. He hoped New-York would stand firmly next Tuesday, and by her record show that she is as thoroughly enlisted in the great work as she was in the dark night of civil war. [Applause.]

Gen. JACKSON, formerly of the Army of the Potomac, followed in a few remarks. He defined the local issues involved in the present contest, and spoke of the Democratic Party as being erected on the ignorance of the people. They were the miscreants of the Democratic Party that opposed the war, and that instigated the July riots in this City. It was a question for what purpose that party had an existence. The speaker next alluded to the Excise Law, and considered it a sound element in the politics of the State. He next touched upon the question of negro suffrage. Looking at it in a practical light, negro suffrage was put upon the South as a penalty for their crime of treason. But some of the Democrats say the same penalty should be imposed upon the Northern States. Inasmuch, however, as the Northern States were loyal they should not be subjected to the same penalty with the South, although there was no good reason why all men, without distinction of color, who can read and write, should have the right of suffrage. Nothing but the cohesive power of political plunder held the Democratic Party together in this City. The Republican Party was one of character and intelligence, but it too often occurred that the Democrats won successes. It was the duty of the Republicans to work with more zeal to overcome the political iniquities of the City.

After one or two other speeches the meeting adjourned.

There was also a large outside gathering, which was addressed by Mr. GREELEY, Mr. WILSON and others.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Republican Ratification Meeting—Speech of Gen. McKean.

A very large audience of ladies and gentlemen assembled in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, last evening, in response to a call for a soldiers' and sailors' ratification meeting, which was advertised to be addressed by Gen. McKean, Hon. Daniel Ullman, Gen. John Cochrane, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford and Major Haggerty. The meeting was organized at 8 o'clock by the appointment of Gen. JOURDAN as Chairman, who, after a few introductory remarks explanatory of the object of the meeting, and complimentary to soldiers and sailors, introduced Capt. R. H. CHITTENDEN, who made a few remarks, and gave way to Gen. MCKEAN, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State.

Gen. MCKEAN was received with great applause. He said he should address his audience not as Democrats or Republicans, but as soldiers and comrades. They did not go with him to the front as Democrats nor as Republicans, but as patriots fighting for the preservation of their country. They went because politicians refused to submit to the results of a Presidential election, conducted according to the forms of the Constitution and resisted to a remedy unknown to the Constitution and laws. They would have gone with the same alacrity to put down a similar rebellion in New England, or any other section of the country. And now, when the war was over, they did not ask for vengeance against their late foes, or for harsh measures of any kind. They only asked for security in the future, and a guarantee that the rebellion should never be resumed. This security was not to be obtained by restoring to power the leading conspirators, who plotted and carried out the rebellion, but by electing loyal men to office. Other things being equal, the soldiers who fought for the country should have the preference for the suffrages of the people. Had ANDREW JOHNSON, who, alas! was elected by the Republicans to office, remained true to his professions, and to the principles of the party which elected him; had he kept his oath of office, and executed in good faith the laws of the country, he verily believed that every Southern State would be now reconstructed and represented in Congress by loyal men. He believed, furthermore, that gold would be at par, and the financial condition of the country in a sound and healthy state. President JOHNSON had seen fit to keep the country in continual apprehension and turmoil in order to gratify his own self-will, and to carry out a policy of reconstruction in the interest of rebels. The question now was whether the men who upheld the bastard banner of treason, or they who upheld the flag of their country, should rule the country and guide the policy of the Republic. The soldiers of the Republic did not hesitate in the day of their country's peril on which side they should fight, nor would they now hesitate on which side they should vote. The coming election had a national significance, in that its result would be rightfully or wrongfully interpreted in its relation to national questions. He therefore urged his hearers to rally to the polls on election day as they rallied around their country's flag in the day of peril.

Gen. MCKEAN spoke for an hour and a half, and was frequently applauded.

At the close of his remarks, one of the Secretaries of the meeting stated that none of the other five speakers announced to be present had made their appearance. Gen. COCHRANE had an engagement in the Western part of the State; Gen. WOODFORD was out of town; Major HAGGERTY was fighting the Democracy in New-York, where he was a candidate for County Clerk, and the meeting was without orators.

The band then played an air, after which Col. JULIAN ALLEN made a few remarks, and the audience dispersed.

The meeting was very large and highly respectable, and had there been more speakers, would have been a great success. As it was, the Brooklyn *Eagle* will be apt to call it a fizzle.

Union Republican Ratification Meeting.

A meeting of Union Republicans to ratify the Republican State nominations, and also the nomination of Mr. JOHN KEYSER for Senator, was held last evening at Bleecker Buildings.

Mr. FARR called the meeting to order, and Mr. ERASTUS C. BENEDICT was elected Chairman.

Mr. BENEDICT, on taking the chair, briefly explained the object of the meeting, and paid a high compliment to Mr. KEYSER for his honesty and integrity, both as a public man and a private citizen.

Hon. RUFUS ANDREWS was then introduced as the first speaker. Mr. ANDREWS said he was quite too unwell to make a long speech, but he felt bound to set himself right before the Republican Party. He then referred to the treatment of the Conservative Republicans at the Syracuse Convention. He said that then and since the Conservatives had held out the olive branch and had been treated with scorn and contumely. It was in vain that they had urged, even besought, the Radicals not to break up the party. Inattention was paid to them, for the men who controlled the Radicals were utterly devoid of principle and were using the party for their own private purposes, caring nothing for the true principles which should guide them if they really had the good of the party at heart. The Conservatives, he said, had, for the sake of harmony, lately withdrawn the name of Mr. MURPHY for Senator. What had the Radicals done in return? He was in favor of making no more compromises, but uniting in this district on Mr. JOHN KEYSER and in fighting it out on that line.

Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH was the next speaker. He referred to the treatment which the Conservative Republicans had received at the hands of the Radicals. After the Conservatives had brought the ship of state through the most perilous voyage it had ever experienced, suddenly a new party sprung up and coolly asked them to take a back seat. It might be that they would take a back seat for a time, but the time would soon come, was indeed close at hand, when the Conservatives would again obtain control of the ship, and they would then allow their Radical brethren to take, perhaps, a passage in the steerage. He declared that the Conservatives had been driven out because they had advocated wisdom, calmness and conservatism in the management of national affairs, and for no other reason. No party could long exist that did not advocate and rely upon such measures. The Conservatives had shown their loyalty by indorsing the State ticket, and still further by placing on their banner the name of ULYSSES S. GRANT. [Applause.] With such a leader, and with, perhaps, too, a Morgan, they must obtain the victory. [Cheers.]

Mr. J. WILSON GREEN and others spoke during the evening.

The meeting was well attended and was a most enthusiastic one.

Mass Meeting of Democrats—Anti-Tammany Demonstration.

A mass meeting of Democrats of the Tenth and Seventeenth Wards was held last evening at Harmony Hall, Essex-street, to ratify the nominations to County offices made by the Democratic Union organization. The chair was taken by Mr. GEORGE FLYNN.

Mr. WM. H. MESSMORE addressed the Germans present for a considerable time, attacking the existing state of things generally, and calling upon his countrymen to aid him in the inauguration of a new one, in which there will be law and order, and in which such men as SUMNER, GREELEY and BEECHER will have to hold their peace. The Democratic Party, said the speaker, will have to save the country once again next Tuesday. The country is in greater danger now than it was when the Southern rebels were marching on Washington. It is in danger of negro rebels, and of Radical rebels—worse than Southern rebels. [Cheers.] The white man must and shall rule. We shall have no negro rulers. [Great cheering.]

Mr. HENRY ZEIMER was next introduced, and ignoring the proposition of the preceding speaker—that national affairs were under consideration—devoted himself to the advocacy of the candidates and to energetic denunciation of the Tammany Ring, of the Police Commissioners, of the Excise Law and of the rival candidates in the Wards.

Mr. JOHN H. ANTHON delivered an earnest address. He said that the representatives of the Democratic Union Party appeared before the people the enemies of corruption in office—in the halls of the Legislature, in the Judiciary, in the Commissions which govern New-York; the enemies of the Excise Law, and the bitter enemies of the Tammany Ring—that Tammany Democracy which was once a glory, but was now a disgrace to the City.

Col. HALPIN, (Miles O'Reilly,) who was present, was loudly called for. In reply the Chairman introduced Mr. PHILIP MAGUIRE, who sung, to the air "The Wearing of the Green," an anti-Tammany inspiration from the pen of the poetic Miles. The song was received with much rejoicing and repeated calls for the author, who, thus prevailed upon, arose and delivered a characteristic speech, in which he dealt the severest blows to the "Ring," and said the pleasantest things imaginable of the nominees of the Democratic Union.

Speeches were delivered by SMITH ELY, Jr., and others, and the meeting closed with much music and general joy.

Another meeting of Democrats of a similar character was held in Forty-fourth-street, near Ninth-avenue.

Meeting of the Union Republican Inspectors.

The rooms occupied as the Union Republican Headquarters, corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, were filled last evening by a large gathering of the Election Inspectors in the interest of the Union Republicans. Mr. CORNELIUS VAN CLEFT was called to the chair, and the meeting was addressed by Messrs. C. S. SPENCER and IRA S. MILLER, with regard to the duties of Inspectors. They cautioned them against the various modes of depositing fraudulent votes on election day, and the number of fraudulent naturalization papers issued.

Several questions of a pertinent nature were asked by Inspectors, and a scheme of action adopted to secure all the books of Registry on Saturday night.

Fusion.

It was understood in well-informed circles last night that the Executive Committee of the Union Republicans have received a communication from Col. HAWKINS, intimating his willingness to withdraw his name as candidate for District-Attorney in favor of Mr. WATERBURY, in order to strengthen the party. The Miles O'Reilly Democratic organization will in that case put ORLANDO L. STEWART on their ticket as an offset.

The McKeon delegation of the Democracy in the Eighth Assembly District held a meeting Monday evening, at No. 122 Delancey-street, and unanimously indorsed NICHOLAS F. EBERHARD, the Republican nominee, as their candidate for the Assembly.

The Young Men's Democratic Union Club of the same district met at No. 116 Hester-street, and unanimously indorsed Mr. EBERHARD.

Eighth Senatorial District.

An immense ratification meeting of the Union Republicans of the Eighth Senatorial District was held last evening at Terrace Garden, corner Third-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street. The chair was occupied by Mr. ROBERT SEWELL. Speeches were made by Messrs. W. A. Darling, Isaac J. Oliver, C. S. Spencer, Major Haggerty and Col. Moss of Virginia.

If You Want a Good LIGHT AND STYLISH HAT, go to VAIL'S, No. 141 Fulton-st. —*Advertisement.*

The Hair, Scalp and Face. Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, (founder of the Dermatological science in this country,) successfully treats all cutaneous diseases of the head, loss of hair and premature grayness. The Doctor also cures moles, wens, warts, moth, freckles, comedons, (black worms,) and all pimply eruptions and scorbutic affections on the face, neck or other parts of the body. No charge for consultation, personally or by letter. Send for circular.

One Entire Store full of Overcoats. BROKAW BROTHERS, Opposite Cooper Institute.

As Faces are of many Styles, so should Hats be, and so they are at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway, the most extensive retail Hat establishment in the United States.

Woman Controls by Beauty.—Mme JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Breast Elevator develops the bust physiologically. 907 Broadway. Sold by druggists.

The Topic of the Town is the New Perfume, the Extract of the "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS." Its celebrity is already national. The most fragrant flower of this hemisphere is its basis. It is so indestructible that it would scarcely be too much to say, "It is not for a day, but for all time." It imparts permanent fragrance, but no stain.

PHALON & SONS, New-York.

Sold by all druggists.

Brigandage in Italy.

One of the most difficult tasks before the Government of United Italy is the extinction of brigandage, which, for twenty centuries, has been the scourge of the southern portion of the country. A traveler, not very long ago, undertook, with a guide who had formerly been a brigand, the ascent of the Mattese, which affords a prospect extending from sea to sea. Arrived at the summit, he observed a cross. "I myself erected this cross," said the guide; "I killed a man here." He admitted that this was far from being his only victim. He had erected twenty-nine crosses on various ridges of those mountain solitudes. In this connection it may be mentioned that "Pierce Egan's Adventures Among the Brigands," a very interesting narrative just commenced in No. 129 of FRANK LESLIE'S CHIMNEY CORNER, contains, besides details of the author's personal experiences while on a pedestrian journey from Naples to Rome, in which he was captured by brigands, a great mass of facts and stories of adventure admirably illustrating their mode of life. A gilt plate, called "The Monkey's Grip," (twenty-eight inches by twenty-two,) accompanies No. 129 of FRANK LESLIE'S CHIMNEY CORNER.

Ball, Black & Co.

Call the attention of their friends to their elegant and varied assortment of SILVER PLATED WARE, manufactured expressly for them by the MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY. These goods are not simply useful and durable, but elegant in style and design.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867. STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit *over* all other American exhibitors, and *over* more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.

Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

The Very Highest Prize, the Cross of the Legion of Honor, was conferred on the representative of the GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINES at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867; thus attesting their great superiority over all other sewing-machines. Salesrooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 89 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

A.—Visitors to New-York.—The largest and best assorted stock, Ready Made Clothing for gentlemen and boys ever exhibited at retail in New-York. BROKAW BROTHERS, No. 34 4th-av., No. 62 Lafayette-place.

A.—Custom Department of Brokaw BROTHERS.—This department has been entirely reorganized: the choicest goods from London and Paris, a great many of which have figured in the Paris Exhibition, have just been opened, and are being sold at prices that defy competition. The best artists, cutters, have been engaged. Polite attention and perfect satisfaction is guaranteed to all who will please to favor us with their patronage. BROKAW BROTHERS, MERCHANT TAILORS and CLOTHIERS, Nos. 30 to 34 4th-av., opposite Cooper Union, and No. 62 Lafayette-place.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Moth, Freckles and Tan. The only reliable remedy for brown discolorations on the face called Moth, Freckles and Tan, is PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

Hydropathic Institute, No. 44 Bond-st. Dr. R. VON KUCZKOWSKI, Dr. JAS. H. NORTH, Physicians.

Cheapest Reliable Sewing-machines are BARTLETT'S REVERSIBLE MACHINES. The style sold at $25 can be used by hand or foot. Will do all the family sewing. Warranted and kept in order for one year. Call and examine the different styles at the depot, No. 569 Broadway.

Exposition Universal, Paris, 1867. The HOWE MACHINE COMPANY—ELIAS HOWE, Jr.—No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR and GOLD MEDAL given to American Sewing-machines.

The Singer Manufacturing Co. SEWING-MACHINES. No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Extraordinary Efforts Have been Made to explain the taste, quality and variety of the CURTAIN Fabrics imported this season by WALRAVEN, No. 686 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BARTOW—BRINCKERHOFF.—At East Fishkill, on Thursday, Oct. 24, by Rev. Hasbrouck Du Bois, MONCURE BARTOW to LIZZIE D. BRINCKERHOFF, daughter of Abraham Brinckerhoff, Esq.

BELL—SOUTTER.—At the American Legation, and afterward at the English Church, Avenue Marboeuf, Paris, on Tuesday, Oct. 15, by Rev. Mr. Gardiner, EDWARD R. BELL, Esq., to ELIZA N., daughter of James T. Soutter, all of New-York.

COX—LUDLOW.—At Black Rock, Westchester, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 29, First Lieut. WHITTINGHAM COX, 4th U. S. Infantry, to Miss HARRIET LE ROY, daughter of Robert H. Ludlow, Esq.

CARPENTER—GROVE.—On Tuesday, Oct. 1, at Christ Church, Brooklyn, E. D., by Rev. A. H. Partridge, ALFRED G. CARPENTER to MAGGIE E. GROVE, all of Brooklyn.

DUNN—SILLICK.—On Wednesday, Oct. 30, at the 86th st. M. E. Church, by Rev. John E. Gorse, N. GANO DUNN to AMELIA S., youngest daughter of the late Rev. John A. Sillick.

HARROUN—KIMBALL.—At Watertown, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 24, by Rev. J. G. Hall, of Ravenna, Ohio, uncle of the bride, JOHN E. HARROUN, of Fulton, N. Y., to ALICE C., daughter of V. P. Kimball, of the former place.

HAWTHORN—GRAY.—On Wednesday, Oct. 30, at the Alanson M. E. Church Parsonage, No. 155 Clinton-st., by Rev. Charles E. Harris, ROBERT H. HAWTHORN to Miss MAGGIE D. GRAY.

HOYT—KIMBERLY.—At Guilford, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct. 29, by Rev. L. T. Bennett, D. D., assisted by Rev. J. B. Thomas, CHARLES D. HOYT, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss ANNA P. KIMBERLY, of the former place.

MORRISON—BURR.—At Astoria, L. I., on Tuesday, Oct. 29, by Rev. B. F. Stead, D. D., WILLIAM H. MORRISON, of this City, to HELEN, daughter of Charles H. Burr, of the former place.

GOULDEN—KEANE.—On Monday, Oct. 28, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, Dr. PHILIPPE H. GOULDEN, of France, to CORA LEEDS KEANE, of New-York.

☞ Paris (France) and New-Orleans papers please copy.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—At Yonkers, ANNIE, wife of Lewis Anderson, aged 26 years.

Funeral will take place from the M. E. Church, Yonkers, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BELKNAP.—At Yonkers, on Tuesday, Oct. 29, Miss MARY J. BELKNAP, in the 57th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the First Presbyterian Church, Yonkers, on Friday, Nov. 1, at 2½ P. M. Carriages will be at the depot on the arrival of the 12 M. train from New-York.

CAVE.—On Tuesday, Oct. 29, after a short illness, EMMA JANE, youngest daughter of Charles J. and Eliza Jane Cave.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 10 South Portland-av., Brooklyn, W. D., on Thursday, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

HART.—At Shrub Oak, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 29, ELIZABETH, relict of James B. Hart, in the 84th year of her age.

Friends are invited to attend her funeral at the M. E. Church at Shrub Oak on Thursday, the 31st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

KELLOGG.—On Wednesday, Oct. 30, after a short but severe illness, LIBBIE S., beloved wife of Norman G. Kellogg, and only child of Samuel A. and Mary A. Castle, in the 21st year of her age.

Relatives and friends of both families are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her parents, No. 127 East 36th-st., at 4 o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon. The remains will be taken to Waterbury, Conn., for interment.

LINDSAY.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Wednesday morning, Oct. 30, DAVID LINDSAY, aged 73 years, 9 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Bergen Point, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MOLLARD.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 30, JOHN MOLLARD, Esq., aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday afternoon, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 228 West 37th-st. The remains will be taken to the Tarrytown Cemetery for interment on Saturday morning, 2d inst.

PECK.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, of consumption, JAMES WALKER PECK, Jr., aged 38 years, 5 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of his father, James W. Peck, Sr., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 174 High-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

REID.—On Tuesday, Oct. 29, LILLIE J. T. REID, daughter of the late Lieut. Duncan M. and Elinor H. Reid, aged 11 years and 8 months.

The funeral will take place at 1½ P. M. to-day, (Thursday,) from corner of 16th-st. and Avenue B. Friends are invited without further notice.

☞ Auburn, N. Y., Freehold, N. J., and New-Haven, Conn., papers please copy.

STOREY.—On Monday, Oct. 28, at Brattleboro, Vt., JOHN M., eldest child of John M. and Caroline A. W. Storey, of this City.

THOMPSON.—On Tuesday, Oct. 29, MORRIS, son of Joseph H. and Margaret M. Thompson, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The funeral will take place to-day, Thursday, Oct. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 20 East 35th-st. The friends of the family, and also of the family of his grandfather, Smith Sheldon, are invited to be present.

TOWNSEND.—In London, England, on Tuesday, Oct. 15, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of John Townsend, Jr., of New-York, and daughter of Charles Addoms.

Her remains will be brought to this country for interment.

WEED.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 29, ENOS HANFORD WEED, aged 68 years.

Funeral services in New-Canaan, Conn., on Thursday, 31st.

WESTERVELT.—On Tuesday night, Oct. 29, JAMES R. WESTERVELT, in the 71st year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the house of his son-in-law, Wm. W. Young, No. 51 Charlton-st., this (Thursday) morning, at 11 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Hackensack, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Beautiful and durable, from
ROGERS, SMITH & CO.
DINNER AND TEA-SETS,
Stylish and inexpensive.
ENGRAVED GLASS,
With crest and initial.
EUREKA COFFEE-POTS.
The best in the world for making good coffee.
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No. 479 Broadway,
Four doors below Broome-st.

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RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF,
INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL,
WILL
INSTANTLY STOP PAIN,
and speedily cure all rheumatic, neuralgic, nervous and malarious complaints, Asiatic cholera, diarrhœa and bowel complaints, sick and nervous headache.
Price 50 cents a bottle.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.
Ice Pitchers, Tea Sets, Coffee Urns, Castors, &c., &c., plated on fine albata or nickel silver, manufactured expressly for our trade by the celebrated Meriden Britannia Company, and Rogers, Smith & Co.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO.,
No. 591 Broadway, N.Y., opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

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AND SILVER-WARE
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
FORD & TUPPER,
No. 609 Broadway, corner Houston-st.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

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DR. SCHENCK WILL NOT BE
Professionally in New-York until TUESDAY, Nov. 12.
SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,
SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC,
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.
All have full directions, and are all three required in most cases of Lung Disease.
The Mandrake Pills cleanse the Stomach and Liver.
The Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food and causes good digestion.
When these organs are restored to a healthy condition a good appetite follows, and good blood is made with the food.
The Pulmonic Syrup soothes the lungs, causing easy expectoration, equalizing the circulation of the blood, and if the patient does not take cold, bad cases of Consumption can be cured; and Dr. SCHENCK would here distinctly state that there is nothing in his medicines that will increase the liability to take cold, but would impress upon all who have weak lungs, the fact that every slight cold renders their chance for ultimate recovery more doubtful.
It is not absolutely necessary to see Dr. SCHENCK, (unless the patient desires an examination with the Respirometer, in order to learn the exact condition of the lungs.) The directions for using Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines are so explicit that no one need make a mistake. Medicines may be had at all times at his office, No. 32 Bond-st. Advice free. Examination with Respirometer, $5.

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The large product of bricks in New-York State, amounting to thousands of millions, presents opportunities for association in their manufacture or for securing county or district rights, which must insure liberal fortunes to those who avail themselves of the opportunity here presented.
Pamphlets giving full information, together with references of the most reliable character, will be sent on application. Bricks from the machine, common and pressed, can be seen at office. Apply to, or address the undersigned at the office of Cornish & Congdon, No. 175 Broadway, New-York.
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Decorated and gilt French china tea-sets, 44 pieces 11 75
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Sets of cut glass, 50 pieces....$12 and 14 00
Sets of cut glass, diamond pattern, 62 pieces... 27 00
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Champagne and wine-glasses in proportion.
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HASTINGS WINE.
This wine, made by Rowley Bros., at Hastings-upon-Hudson, N. Y., may be procured from them, or at the fruit-store of LOTON & MURPHY, No. 194 Broadway, New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer UNION, will close at this office on THURSDAY, Oct. 31, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:45 A. M.; Stations C, O and D, 8:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 8:10 A. M.; Station G, 8 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, P. M.

A NEW INVENTION.—THE BEST TRUSS and SUPPORTER ever invented, made with ELASTIC only, without any metal springs. Warranted the best ever invented in this country, or in the world. Perfect satisfaction given or the money returned. Call and examine for yourselves at No. 266 Broadway, New-York, up stairs.

THERE WILL BE A TEST TRIAL OF A FIRE-ESCAPE LADDER from the *Times* Building TO-DAY, (Thursday,) Oct. 31, at 3 o'clock.
L. BALL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

500 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,
RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA,
ACROSS THE CONTINENT,
are now completed. The Union Pacific Railroad Company have built a longer line of railroad in the last eighteen months than was ever built by any other company in the same time, and they will continue the work with the same energy until it is completed. The Western Division is being pushed rapidly eastward from Sacramento by the Central Pacific Company of California, and it is expected that
THE ENTIRE GRAND LINE
to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870. MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE WORK HAS ALREADY BEEN DONE, MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE WHOLE LINE IS NOW IN RUNNING ORDER, AND MORE LABORERS ARE NOW EMPLOYED UPON IT THAN EVER BEFORE. More than
FORTY MILLION DOLLARS IN MONEY
have already been expended by the two powerful companies that have undertaken the enterprise, and there is no lack of funds for its most vigorous prosecution. When the United States Government found it necessary to secure the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, to develop and protect its own interests, it gave the Companies authorized to build it such ample aid as should render its speedy completion beyond a doubt. The available means of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, derived from the Government and its own stockholders, may be briefly summed up as follows:

1.—UNITED STATES BONDS
bearing 6 per cent. currency interest at the rate of $16,000 per mile for 517 miles on the Plains; then at the rate of $48,000 per mile for 150 miles through the Rocky Mountains; then at the rate of $32,000 per mile for the remaining distance, for which the United States takes a second lien as security.

2.—THE LAND GRANT.
The Union Pacific Railroad Company has a land grant, or *absolute donation* from the Government, of 12,800 acres to the mile, which will not be worth less than $1 50 per acre at the lowest valuation.

3.—THE CAPITAL STOCK.
The authorized capital of the Union Pacific Railroad Company is $100,000,000, of which over $5,000,000 have been paid on the work already done.

4.—ITS OWN FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
By its charter the Company is permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as the bonds issued by the Government, and *no more, and only as the road progresses*. The Trustees for the bondholders are Hon. E. D. Morgan, United States Senator for New-York, and Hon. Oakes Ames, member of United States House of Representatives, who are responsible for the delivery of these bonds to the Company in accordance with the terms of the law.

THE MEANS SUFFICIENT TO BUILD THE ROAD.
Contracts for the entire work of building 914 miles of first-class railroad west from Omaha, comprising much of the most difficult mountain work, and embracing every expense except surveying, have been made with responsible parties, (who have already finished over 500 miles,) at the average rate of sixty-eight thousand and fifty-eight dollars ($68,058) per mile. This price includes all necessary shops for construction and repairs of cars, depots, stations, and all other incidental buildings, and also locomotives, passenger, baggage and freight cars, and other requisite rolling stock, to an amount that shall not be less than $5,000 per mile. Allowing the cost of the remaining one hundred and eighty-six of the eleven hundred miles assumed to be built by the Pacific Company to be $90,000 per mile,
THE TOTAL COST OF ELEVEN HUNDRED MILES
WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

914 miles at $68,058	$62,205,012
186 miles at $90,000	16,740,000
Add discounts on bonds, surveys, &c	4,500,000
Amount	$83,445,012

As the United States Bonds are equal to money, and the Company's own First Mortgage Bonds have a ready market, we have as the
AVAILABLE CASH RESOURCES FOR BUILDING
ELEVEN HUNDRED MILES:

United States Bonds	$29,328,000
First Mortgage Bonds	29,328,000
Capital stock paid in on the work now done	5,389,750
Land Grant, 14,080,000 acres at $1 50 per acre	21,120,000
Total	$85,145,750

The Company have ample facilities for supplying any deficiency that may arise in means for construction. This may be done wholly or in part by additional subscriptions to capital stock.

Active inquiry has already been made for a portion of these lands, and arrangements are now proposed to offer a part of them for sale. While their whole value will not be available for some years to come, they will remain a very important source of revenue to the Company. The lands of the Illinois Central Railroad Company are selling at from $6 to $12 per acre, and other land-grant Companies in the West are receiving equal prices for similar properties.

FUTURE BUSINESS.
The most skeptical have never expressed a doubt that when the Union Pacific Railroad is finished, the immense business that must flow over it, as the only railroad connecting the two grand divisions of the North American Continent, will be one of the wonders of railway transportation; and as it will have no competitor it could always charge remunerative rates. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company of New-York is now running a regular line of its splendid steamers between San Francisco and China and Japan, which is doubtless the pioneer of other lines that will traverse the Pacific Ocean laden with the teas, spices and other products of Eastern Asia. Excepting some very heavy or bulky articles of comparatively low values, shortness of time decides the direction of freights, and most of these cargoes will find their natural transit over the Union Pacific Railroad.

It is quite within bounds to say that its traffic will be limited only by the capacity of the line, and that no other road will find a *double track* so necessary. California and Oregon must not only be supplied with means of transport for its passengers, mails, treasure and other freights, but the inhabitants of Dakota, Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Montana, will communicate with the older States almost entirely by this road. It will be the avenue to all the great mining district, which is only awaiting this ready means of communication to receive a population that will develop its vast mineral and other resources, and which of itself would furnish ample business for a railway line.

NET EARNINGS FROM WAY BUSINESS.
While the through business of the Company will be amply remunerative, it is still in the future, but the local business on the part of the road in operation has been most satisfactory.

During the quarter ending July 31, an average of 325 miles of the Union and Pacific Railroad was in operation. The Superintendent's report shows the following result:

EARNINGS.

Passengers, Freight, Telegraph and Mails	$723,755 54
Transportation of Contractors' Materials and Men	479,283 41
Total	$1,203,038 95

EXPENSES.

Fuel, Repairs, Offices, Conductors, Trains, &c.	$395,530 92
NET EARNINGS to balance	807,508 03
Total	$1,203,038 95

The net operating expenses on the commercial business for the quarter were $237,966 50. The account for the COMMERCIAL BUSINESS stands as follows:

Earnings for May, June and July	$723,755 54
Expenses for May, June and July	237,966 50
Net Profit	$485,789 04

The amount of Bonds the Company can issue on 325 miles, at $16,000 per mile, is $5,200,000. Interest in gold, three months, at six per cent. on this sum, is $78,000; add 40 per cent premium, to correspond with currency earnings, is $109,200—showing that the net earnings for this quarter were *more than four times the interest* on the First Mortgage Bonds on this length of road.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
whose principle is so amply provided for, and whose interest is so thoroughly secured, must be classed among the *safest* investments. They pay
SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,
and are offered for the present at NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, and accrued interest at Six Per Cent. in Currency from July 1.

Many parties are taking advantage of the present high price of Government stocks to exchange for these bonds, which are over FIFTEEN PER CENT. CHEAPER, and, at the current rate of premium on gold, pay
OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, 7 Nassau-st.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall-st.
HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., No. 69 Broadway.
and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New-York. The bonds will be sent free of charge by return express.
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer,
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A TALE OF TWO CITIES AND GREAT EXPECTATIONS.
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The essays collected in this volume comprise all Mr. Froude's contributions to current periodical literature during the last ten years. Among the subjects discussed are "The Science of History," "The Times of Erasmus and Luther," "England's Forgotten Worthies," &c., &c. All the papers are characterized by that brilliant, picturesque and fascinating style which has made Froude's History of England so widely popular.

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POLITICAL.

RALLY, DEMOCRATS, RALLY!
AWAKE, ARISE, OR BE FOREVER FALLEN
GRAND DEMOCRATIC
RATIFICATION MEETING
IN AND AROUND COOPER INSTITUTE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 31,
at 7½ o'clock, to respond to the State and County Nominations, and congratulate the Democracy on the recent glorious victories. The following, with other distinguished speakers, will address the meeting:
Hon. Horatio Seymour,
Hon. Jas. S. Thayer,
Hon. Samuel S. Cox,
Hon. John T. Hoffman,
Hon. Richard O'Gorman,
Hon. Henry C. Murphy,
Hon. Andrew J. Rogers,
Hon. James E. English,
Hon. Joel Parker,
Hon. James T. Brady,
Hon. James W. Wall,
Hon. O. Ottendorfer,
Hon. Henry W. Slocum,
Hon. John P. Stockton.
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By order of the Committee of Arrangements.
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For Senator,
JOHN KEYSER.

VIIIth, IXth, XVth and XVIth WARDS.
WHITE FOR SENATOR.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
A meeting to ratify the Union Republican State and County nominations, and also the nominations of
HON. WILSON BERRYMAN
For Senator, and
ROBERT C. BROWN, ESQ.,
For Assembly,
will be held at Miller's Hall, corner of Third-avenue and Eighty-sixth-street, Yorkville, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Oct. 31, 1867. The following gentlemen will address the meeting: Hon. Freeman J. Fithian, Col. A. J. H. Duganne, Dr. J. E. Snodgrass, Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Henry S. Smith, Esq. Ladies are invited to be present. By order of the Committee of Arrangements.
JOHN NORTON, Secretary.
W. H. DECAMP, Chairman.

GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING,
Under the auspices of the German Radical Republican Campaign Club, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, Nos. 293 and 295 Bowery,
On THURSDAY, Oct. 31, at 8 o'clock P. M.,
To ratify the Syracuse Platform and the Republican State and County Ticket.
The following speakers will address the meeting:
Hon. FREDK. KAPP, Hon. CHAS. S. SPENCER, Dr. ADOLF DOUAI, Major JAMES HAGGERTY, WEIL VON GERNSBACH, Esq.
Dr. FREDK. SCHUTZ, President.
V. W. WEBER, THEO. G. GLAUBENSKLEE, } Secretaries.
Col. E. KAPFF,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

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NEW-YORK DEMOCRACY
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WILLIAM C. CONNER,
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REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR SENATOR SIXTH DISTRICT,
Comprising the Tenth, Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards,
WILLIAM T. ASHMAN.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC
NOMINATION.
THE WORKINGMAN'S FRIEND.
FOR SHERIFF,
MICHAEL CONNOLLY.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
ELEVENTH DISTRICT,
JOHN V. GRIDLEY.

PEOPLE'S CHOICE
FOR SHERIFF,
JAMES O'BRIEN.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION,
For Supervisor,
ISAAC J. OLIVER.

PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE
FOR COUNTY CLERK,
CHARLES E. LOEW.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest from July 1, in currency.

☞ STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.

Buy and sell at market rates:
SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES; FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES; SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES; COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON R. R. Co., CINCINNATI, Oct. 25, 1867.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
The coupons due Nov. 1 on the bonds of this Company will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York. F. H. SHORT, Treasurer.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
$600,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

These bonds are part of a series of one million of dollars secured by mortgage on 290 miles of railroad, of which Messrs. Dening Duer and James Robb are Trustees. They have twenty years to run, with 7 per cent. interest coupons, payable semi-annually in New-York. The liens on the railroad having priority amount to $2,889,530, making the total incumbrance $3,889,530, and its estimated value exceeds ten millions of dollars. Since the conclusion of the war extensive improvements have been made, and its condition will compare favorably with that of leading lines of Western railway. The profits of the Company from 1858 to 1862 were large, and, after paying interest on bonded debt, yielded over 15 per cent. to the shareholders. Those of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, were $547,187 76, being more than double of the liability for annual interest, including the issue of the second mortgage bonds, and earned during a most unfavorable season, owing to the failure of Southern crops.

We are prepared to receive bids for the above bonds, in whole or in part, and recommend them to the public as unquestionable security. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS, No. 54 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.
NOTICE.
Coupons of the bonds of this Company falling due on 1st November will be paid at the banking-house of SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st., New-York, and at the office of the Company, Richmond, Va. A. S. BUFORD, President.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) NO. 88 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1867.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS TRUST will be finally closed on Saturday, the 30th day of November, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the conversion of Trustees' certificates into stock of the reorganized and consolidated corporation, to be called The Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company. To the persons or parties, or their legal representatives, in whose names Trustees' certificates shall be registered on said 30th day of November, and upon the surrender and cancellation of the same, certificates of stock will be issued as follows: Preferred Stock (full paid) for preferred certificates, and common stock (full paid) for common certificates, at the rate of one share for every $100 of Trustees' certificates, and scrip for fractional parts of such share. Interest on the preferred certificates from Jan. 1, 1867, to the day fixed for conversion, to be paid in cash. By order of the Trustees, ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1867.
CONVERSION OF SEVEN-THIRTIES.—The notes of the Second and Third Series of Seven-Thirties (due June and July, 1868,) will now be received at this office for conversion into six per cent. bonds of 1867, bearing interest from July 1. The interest on the notes will be allowed to the day of presentation, and accrued interest on the bonds will be charged at six per cent. in currency. Each note must be indorsed by the person presenting it for conversion. H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1867.
COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, 1867, FROM THE following named bonds will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office, viz.:
C. & N. W. R'y Co.'s Funded Coupon Bonds.
C. & N. W. R'y Co.'s Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds.
C. & N. W. R'y Co.'s Equipment Bonds.
Galena and C. U. R. R. Co.'s Second Mortgage Bonds.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE 3D-AV. RAILROAD CO., 3D-AV., BETWEEN 65TH AND 66TH STS., NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the 3d-av. Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of election for the ensuing year will take place at their office on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of November, 1867. The polls will be open from 2 to 4 P. M. SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Oct. 26, 1867.
THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1867, on bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the Metropolitan National Bank, in the City of New-York. E. O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

NEW-YORK MINING CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office No. 125 Front-st., on MONDAY, the 4th of November next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. WM. M. FLEMING, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD Coupons; Preferred First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds; Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Coupons; Sinking Fund Convertible Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1867, will be paid on and after that date at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, less Government tax. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY. NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of The Rathbone Petroleum Company, of West Virginia, will be held the second TUESDAY of November, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 54 William-st., New-York City, Room 22. GEORGE BRADISH, President. ROBERT C. EMBREE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STATEN ISLAND HORSE RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 29 NASSAU-ST., ROOM NO. 21, NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1867.
THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE NOV. 1 on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation, less Government tax, at this office. CHAS. R. BRAINE, Secretary.

OFFICE COLUMBUS AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 23, 1867.
THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company, due 1st November next, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank, New-York, No. 7 Wall-st. B. E. SMITH, President.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Oct. 26, 1867.
THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY, due Nov. 1, 1867, will be paid on and after that day at the Ocean National Bank. GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
NOTICE.—COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of this Company falling due on the 1st proximo will be paid at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1867.
SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 5-20 coupons, due Nov. 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury. H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX R. R. Co., HOBOKEN, N. J., Oct. 21, 1867.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due Nov. 1, will be paid on and after that date at the Fourth National Bank in New-York. WM. H. CONNETT, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 30—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Registered '81...	111¼	111¾	Gold	141	141⅛
Coupon, 1881...	111¾	111⅞	June 7.30......	105¼	105⅜
5-20 Regist'd '62..	104¾	105	July 7.30......	105⅜	105½
5-20 Coupon, '62..	112¼	112⅜	Oct., comp'ds '64	120	—
5-20 Coupon, '64..	109½	109¾	Dec., comp'ds '64	119¼	119½
5-20 Coupon, '65..	109¾	110	May, comp'ds '65	117¼	117½
5-20C. '65Jan&Jly	107⅝	107¾	Aug., comp'ds '65	116¾	116⅞
5-20 Coupon, '67..	107⅝	107¾	Sept., comp'ds '65	116	116½
10-40 Reg.	100½	100⅝	Oct., comp'ds '65	115¾	116
10-40 Cou.	100⅜	100½			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made. FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, Oct. 30, 1867, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $6 88 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay 88 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

WANTED.
LOANS ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
$7,000 on improved property in Rockland County, New-York, worth $40,000, UNINCUMBERED.
$8,000 on improved property in Bergen County, New-Jersey, worth $50,000, UNINCUMBERED.
$10,000 on improved property in Hudson County, New-Jersey, worth $40,000, UNINCUMBERED.

On each of the above properties profitable manufacturing business has been commenced, and the above loans are required for its extension.

Address, for particulars, W. D. WILSON & CO., No. 206 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1867.
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot twenty bonds, numbered as follows: Nos. 451, 548, 584, 218, 132, 377, 241, 56, 369, 23, 37, 33, 259, 493, 477, 592, 133, 483, 549 and 340, of $1,000 each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1867.

The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender. S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st. L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1867.
THE COUPONS ON THE SECOND (2D) Mortgage Bonds of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company and the First (1st) Mortgage Bonds of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad, due the 1st November, will be paid on presentation at this Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS, BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1867.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of (5) five per cent., payable to stockholders on and after the 1st day of November next, free of all taxes. Transfer books closed from this date to Nov. 1, 1867. F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, OFFICE 122 BOWERY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared payable Nov. 1. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. W. A. HALL, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from Nov. 1. R. H. MACLAY, President. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President. R. H. BULL, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

REMOVAL.

STANDARD

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - - $200,000 00
SURPLUS OCT. 1, '67, over - 100,000 00
$300,000 00

No Unsettled Losses.

OFFICE REMOVED TO
No. 117 BROADWAY.
WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary. WILLIAM CRIPPS, President.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.

The Book for the Million, "THE BOYS IN BLUE; OR, HEROES OF THE RANK AND FILE." By Mrs. A. H. HOGE, of the United States Sanitary Commission—the Florence Nightingale of America—comprising a thrilling record of a woman's three years' experience in Camp, Hospital and Battle-field, in her philanthropic mission of alleviating the sufferings of the Grand Army of the Republic. It is not a History of the War, or of any Campaign or General, but a full and gallant record of the sacrifice and sufferings of the Rank and File, who by their heroism conquered for us a glorious and honorable peace. E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED.—CRIPPLED AND DISABLED VETERANS of the war and soldiers' widows can act as agents for sale of tickets in the Gettysburgh Asylum Enterprise, to provide a home for the unfortunate and disabled soldiers. For terms call at No. 611 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, or No. 1,126 Chestnut-street, Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—FOR YONKERS, A THOROUGHLY competent and steady woman as cook, washer and ironer; to one who can furnish satisfactory reference as to neatness, honesty and capability a permanent place and good wages will be given; none others need apply. Call at No. 9 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., near 8th-av., on Thursday, from 2 to 4 P. M.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, (Scotch preferred,) to go into the country; one as cook, the other as chambermaid; both must understand washing and ironing well, as they must assist each other. Apply promptly between 9 and 10 A. M., at No. 151 East 45th-st. No Catholics need apply.

WANTED—A YOUTH, FROM 15 TO 18, WHO writes phonography, to act as clerk and amanuensis; must be prompt, willing, of good address, good habits, and reside with his parents, in New-York or Brooklyn. Address Box No. 739 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A STENCIL CUTTER, A YOUNG man, who is a good workman and of steady habits can find steady employment; none other need apply. N. STAFFORD, No. 66 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A MAN WAITER OR BUTLER. Apply at No. 44 West 20th-st., for three days, between 9 and 10 A. M. Best of City references required.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE NEW self-lighting gas-burner; a rare chance for enterprising men. No. 451 Broome-st., corner of Mercer.

A GOOD HOME IS OFFERED TO A young person of education and refinement in a respectable family, as companion to a lady, who would require her to assist in the care and sewing for two small children, and also to relieve her of some of the lighter duties of the household; unexceptionable references required. A note addressed to S. W., Station D, Bible House, stating where an interview can be had, will be attended to.

AGENTS WANTED!—MALE OR FEMALE, in all parts of the United States, to sell "ABBOTT'S LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS," one of the best books for agents ever published in this country. The work is finely illustrated, complete in one volume, ready for subscribers, and sells splendidly. Address B. B. RUSSELL & CO., Boston, Mass.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIFTH-AV., BETWEEN 43D AND 44TH sts.—For sale—Two spacious four-story houses: One 38x81, lot 125 feet deep, and one 28x70, lot 125 feet deep, with or without stables. These houses, in all respects, are equal to any heretofore built in this City. For permit and terms apply to J. H. SHERWOOD, No. 470 5th-av., from 8 to 11 A. M., or 2 to 4 P. M., Or to WM. H. LEE, No. 314 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN 31ST-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV., a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 21.6x50; lot 99½ feet. It is frescoed throughout, in perfect order, with water to the top story, and will be sold with the furniture, mirrors and curtains, or without. Agents need not apply. Address C. S., No. 25 William-st., Room No. 4, between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 9 Gramercy Park, 25 feet 8 inches in front; in good order; private key to park. For particulars and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

THORNTON M. RODMAN REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 803 Broadway, corner 11th-st.—Careful attention given to the renting, selling and purchasing of real estate; rents promptly collected; taxes paid; repairs attended to, and entire charge taken of real estate.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT HOUSE, WITH drawing-room and butler's pantry extension, No. 281 Madison-av. Can be seen by application to the owner, on the premises, and at the office of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BETWEEN 5TH-AV. AND UNION-square, with immediate possession, a first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone mansion, 37½x70; lot 37½x184 feet. For permits and further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

LOTS ON 42D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—ONE or more, 25x200 each, very cheap. Also, 5th, Madison and Park-av. lots, and large plot on Broadway, below Central Park. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lot No. 72 5th-av., corner 13th-st.; lot 50x100; a desirable location for business purposes. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 37TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., a full-sized and first-class house in splendid condition, and with immediate possession; price $40,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE HOUSE ON WEST 22D-ST., 21.6x55x100; location and neighborhood unsurpassed. Will be sold reasonable. MYERS & TUCKER, No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—ON 34TH-ST. A FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone house, beautifully decorated throughout, and in perfect order; early possession. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 37TH-ST., A FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house, in perfect order; immediate possession. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON WALL-ST. AND IN ITS VIcinity, several valuable properties. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 8TH-AV., A FINE STORE property, near Central Park. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE REASONABLE—NOS. 48 AND 52 West 52d-st. Apply at No. 48. Also three-story stone fronts. Apply at No. 344 East 62d-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY PRETTY COTTAGE IN 122d-st., Harlem, between 3d and 4th avs.; lot 100x25. Apply to Mr. KENYON, 121st-st. and 3d-av.

LOTS FOR SALE—TEN LOTS, EACH 25x100, on north side of 74th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—TWO NEAT AND VERY COMPLETE cottages at Ravenswood, L. I., in a pleasant and healthful neighborhood, fifteen minutes' walk from 34th-st. and James-slip Ferries, with about half an acre of ground to each house; rent $350 and $475 each. Apply to CHARLES H. ROGERS, No. 80 Wall-st., or to JOHN B. WOODRUFF, Hunter's Point.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THE EXtra-size brown-stone house No. 23 East 22d-st.; house 34½ feet wide, elegantly furnished and replete with modern conveniences; will be rented to strictly private family only. For further particulars and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET for the Winter at a nominal rent, (longer if required;) everything necessary for a comfortable home, indoors and out; convenient to three railroads; 13 miles out. Address SOLON ROBINSON, *Tribune* Office, or West Mt. Vernon.

TO RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, OR FOR SALE—The first-class four-story brown-stone house, No. 53 West 34th-st.; it is full size, contains all outfits, and is in complete order; early possession can be had. For permits, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET AT WESTCHESTER—THE COUNtry residence of the late Capt. W. A. Spencer, situated about a mile from Williamsbridge, on the Boston Post road, consisting of a large dwelling house, gardener's lodge and stable; the garden is large and tastefully laid out. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT NEW-ROCHELLE, a first-class brick house, with stable and four acres of ground; furnace and double sashes throughout; will be let cheap to May next to a good tenant; half a mile from depot. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 9 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, or for sale, the first-class four-story brown-stone house, No. 53 West 34th-st.: it is full size, contains all improvements, &c., is in complete order; early possession can be had. For permits, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

STEAM POWER, NEAR BROADWAY—Fine rooms, with superior light; basement 50x100 feet; first floor same size; steam heat and hoistway, and any amount of power. Apply on the premises, Nos. 53 and 55 Prince-st.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY FULL WIDTH ENGlish basement brick house and three lots on West 53d-st.; one of two houses just finished; with all modern improvements, by day's work in best style, for owner's use. Apply to W. G. LATHROP, Jr., No. 38 Wall-st.

TO LET—FROM NOV. 1, FOR SIX MONTHS OR longer, at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, a well-furnished, commodious house, with grounds and stables attached; rent moderate. Apply to NEILL BROS. & CO., No. 134 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR RENT—EVENINGS, FOR CLUBS, COMmittee meetings, &c., a room 40 by 20 feet, second floor, with gas fixtures, and always clear and ready for use after 6 P. M. Call at No. 166 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A THREE-STORY, basement and sub-cellar new brick house, on the north side of Taylor-st., near Bedford-av.; has all the modern improvements; possession immediately. Inquire of W. B. SMITH, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, THE NEW four-story brown-stone house, No. 668 Lexington-av., having all the modern improvements and in complete order. Can be seen from 10 to 4. For terms, apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO RENT—FOR SIX MONTHS, ONE-HALF OF a first-class house, on 14th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place. Apply to PRESCOTT & SON, No. 78 Chambers-st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, NEWLY FURnished, adapted for two or four gentlemen; within five minutes' walk of Broadway. Apply No. 227 9th-st. Family private.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED house. 47 Lafayette-place, to a private family only; possession immediately. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE AT FLUSHing, one hour from City; very desirable and very cheap. Apply to TYLER, WRENN & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

TO RENT—ON BROADWAY, IN THE FUR and hat trade, a desirable first floor and basement, with immediate possession. For keys, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, extra width, with furniture; situated in East 40th-st., near 5th-av. For particulars and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—LARGE MARBLE STORE NOS. 87 and 89 Leonard-st., next Broadway: a first-class store; possession given February, 1868. Apply to the owners, J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

MOTT HAVEN—TO LET, A VERY CONVEnient house, containing nine rooms, gas, &c., on Villa-place. Inquire of CHARLES EMMONS, No. 240 Broadway, between 11 and 12 o'clock, or on the premises.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STABLE ON 11TH-AV., corner of 141st-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to G. W. FANNING, 45 Rivington-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN 3D AV., NEAR 18th-st., to let to private family only; in fine order. VANZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP STONE fronts, all improvements; also floors to let. Apply at No. 344 East 62d-st.

OFFICE FOR RENT—NO. 117 BROADWAY, Room No. 13, or part of same, furnished.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR TWO OR THREE years, a completely furnished house, high stoop, three or four stories, with all modern improvements, between 3d and 7th avs.; or would lease the house and purchase the furniture. Address C. B. ELLIMAN, No. 34½ Pine-st.

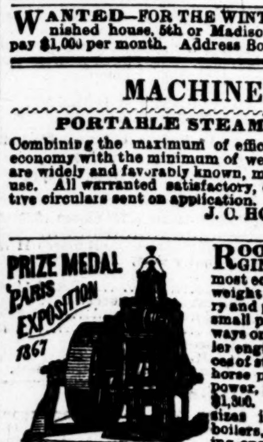
WANTED—LOWER PART OF A HOUSE BY A small family, between 4th and 6th avs., 20th and 42d sts.; rent moderate. Address JOHN WRIGHT, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR THE WINTER, A FULLY FURnished house, 5th or Madison-av. preferred; will pay $1,000 per month. Address Box No. 5,039 Post-office.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.



ROOT'S TRUNK ENGINE combines the utmost economy of fuel, price, weight and space. Stationary and portable engines, and small propeller engines, always on hand. Large propeller engines by contract. Prices of stationary engines: 10-horse power, $450; 25-horse power, $750; 40-horse power, $1,300. Larger and smaller sizes in proportion. Also, boilers, steam pumps, hoisting-engines, and machinery for stores, ships, coal, &c. Priced catalogues mailed. ROOT STEAM ENGINE COMPANY, 2d-av., corner 28th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT ENGINE AND boiler. Can be seen running daily at No. 128 Church-st. YOUNGS & CORLEY.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

PENNSYLVANIA TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

5,109 acres, located in Sylvania Township, Potter County, Penn., on Sinnemahoning Creek, 12 miles south of Coudersport, the county town, 30 miles north of Sunbury and Erie Railroad; well watered and heavily timbered with hemlock, beach, maple, wild cherry, &c.; soil first-rate; there is a Post-office on the land; mail twice a week; the stream is large enough to raft two or three times a year; a good saw-mill within half a mile; plenty of water power for anything; the roads from Coudersport are excellent, running through to Sinnemahoning Station, on Sunbury and Erie Railroad. Further particulars of HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE SHORE OF THE HUDSON, between Tarrytown and Sing Sing, for sale; thirty acres, with beautiful building sites; magnificent river views from every part; well wooded, unfailing spring; capable of division in small lots; one-half mile from station; neighboring society of the best class. Inquire of G. V. N. BALDWIN, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THE FARM BELONGING TO L. Spencer, containing 88 acres of land most beautifully situated in the town of Madison, N. J., one mile from station, and lying between the farms of the late Mr. Runyon and F. S. Lathrop, Esq., fronting on the turnpike road leading to Morristown; one hour and a half from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York, or to WM. BROWN, on the premises.

AUCTION SALE OF DWELLING-HOUSE and building lots, 4 to 15 acres each, at Plainfield, N. J., on TUESDAY, Nov. 12, 1867, at 2 P. M., on the premises, by T. J. GILLIES, Auctioneer. This property is eligibly located in an improving neighborhood. Maps, with further particulars, at office of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York, at the auctioneer's office, or of Dr. JOHN YOUNG on the premises.

TO CAPITALISTS AND REAL ESTATE SPECULATORS.—The advertiser invites the attention of parties willing to invest in 75 acres of land in New-Jersey, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, near this City, rapidly rising in price and now offered at one-half its value. No agents need apply. Address OWNER, Box No. 5,214 Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE marble property in Vermont, situated within two miles of railroad station and containing one hundred and sixty acres of land. Address MARBLE, Box No. 412.

A FURNISHED HOUSE, BARN AND one acre of land, one hour from New-York, five minutes from depot; for sale cheap. M. A. RULAND, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

"ENGLEWOOD HOUSE,"
ENGLEWOOD,
BERGEN COUNTY, N. J.

A few suites of rooms at this delightful place are to let for the Winter; terms moderate. Trains leave and return 12 times daily, from foot of Courtlandt-st., by Northern Railroad, Jersey City. Time from depot to depot about 35 minutes. FRANCIS RIDER, Proprietor.

A LADY JUST RETURNED TO THE City has rented the elegant residence, No. 147 West 14th-st.; has a few fine large rooms to let with board; one a back parlor, fitted up as a bridal chamber; very elegantly furnished; unexceptionable references given and required.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD FOR the Winter may be obtained of the advertiser at his country residence; liberal table, library, piano, &c.; terms moderate. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 48 West Twelfth-st. can accommodate a gentleman and wife and two gentlemen with furnished rooms and board; servants and children not taken. References required.

INVALID BOARDER WANTED AT IRVINGTON, N. J., by a highly respectable widow lady, without children, where all the comforts of a quiet home can be secured. Refers to D. H. McCOY, Esq., No. 30 Broadway, third floor.

FIFTH-AV., (NO. 76,) NEAR DELMONICO'S—Handsomely furnished rooms to let en suite or single, with or without meals; also, parlor floor, with private table if desired; terms moderate; references required.

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS may be obtained in a strictly private family at Elizabethport, N. J., for $7 per week. Trains to and from New-York every hour; street cars pass the door every twenty minutes. Address Box No. 178 Elizabethport.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON THE first floor to rent, with board, at No. 23 West 10th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs. Reference given and required.

TO LET—TWO LARGE ROOMS ON THE second floor to a party of gentlemen; also a room to suit two, and one to suit one. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

A GENTLEMAN IN BUSINESS IN New-York, educated in Europe, and a thorough linguist, desires to reside with a refined and strictly private family. Address E. F., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—PARTIES DESIRING board should call at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.; full particulars without charge; parties having rooms to let should register at once.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR BREVOORT HOUSE.—Handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom; also, single rooms, all without meals. Address Box No. 3,231 Post-office, with real name.

MURRAY HILL.—NO 40 WEST 38TH-ST.—A second floor handsomely furnished; also a front parlor and bedroom on third floor, with board; private table if desired.

TWO YOUNG MEN, WILLING TO ROOM together, can obtain board in a private family; reference required; location good; price, $8 each. Apply to W. & T., No. 14 John-st., up stairs.

A SUITE OF ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR to let to a party of gentlemen without board, in 21st-st., near Broadway. Address A. H., Box No. 127 Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO A gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, neatly furnished rooms, with board, at No. 79 West 17th-st.; house and table first class and very desirable.

ACCOMMODATION FOR A FEW MARRIED couples at No. 408 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace; family, table and rooms first-class. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH or without board, third-story front room, with hall room if desired, suitable for gentleman and wife; also, one room on second floor. Apply at No. 1,179 Broadway.

A FAMILY FROM THE COUNTRY, having taken a house at No. 52 West 15th-st., have a very pleasant second floor to let to first-class parties, with board.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; one floor of five rooms, including a parlor 15 by 32, elegantly frescoed and furnished. No. 48 East 11th-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A VERY DESIRABLE suite of rooms, together or separate, at No. 132 East 29th-st., one door from Lexington-av. The best of references given.

NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST., (OPPOSITE THE Hoffman House)—This fine house has been fitted up expressly for first-class gentlemen, without board; one suite for gentleman and wife.

NO. 222 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.—To let to gentlemen, with or without board, two pleasant furnished rooms, one large and one small; is in a good neighborhood; references exchanged.

NO. 79 WEST SEVENTEENTH-ST.—A private family will let to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, neatly furnished rooms, with board; house and table first-class and very desirable.

NO. 140, NEW NO. 240 EAST 12TH-ST., between 2d and 3d avs., handsomely furnished back parlor, with board, for single gentlemen or gentleman and wife; house and neighborhood first class.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST.—TWO HANDSOME suites of rooms to let, with first-class board and attendance; reference given and required.

NO. 120 MADISON-AV., CORNER 31ST-ST.—Rooms to let with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS to let with board; suitable for one or two families, a party of adults or gentlemen.

BOARDERS WANTED—CLIFTON, STATEN Island; private family; five minutes' from landing; terms moderate. Address Box 1,573, N. Y. Post-office.

BOARDING—SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARLOR floor, pleasant front room, suitable for gentleman and wife; hall room for single gentlemen. 34 W. 29th-st.

BOARDING—NO. 49 7TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-st., to let with first-class board, a fine large room on third floor; extra closet.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—AT NO. 13 East 16th-st., for gentlemen only; none but those desiring superior accommodations need apply.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS with permanent board for the Winter; also a few day boarders wanted. New No. 38 East 19th-st.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON SECOND floor, with board in a private family. Address Box No. 539 Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET pleasant rooms with board; location desirable. Call at No. 331 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS en suite or single, with board, at No. 48 West 15th-st. Unexceptionable references exchanged.

A SMALL GENTEEL FAMILY, AT NO. 260 West 11th-st., near 4th-st., will let, with board, a pleasant room (furnished or unfurnished) on second floor.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with modern improvements, to let with board, at No. 13 Ashland-place, near Waverley-place.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

HOTEL DE SANTA ISABEL,
HAVANA, CUBA,

Has removed from Calle de la Havana to the palace of the late Count of Santovenia, in front of the Captain-General's Palace, Plaza de Armas. Kept in American style. Large airy rooms and first-class attention. L. SAY, Proprietor.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS.

This house is now open for the accommodation of guests, under the management of J. M. STAPLES, late of Stevens House, New-York.

A new steamer will succeed the *Corsica* in January next, landing passengers at the wharf. Persons wishing to spend the Winter months in Nassau can address TUNNELL & LOINAZ, Proprietors.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE, 4TH-AV., 23D AND 24TH STS.—Families or single gentlemen desiring permanent accommodations, with board, will find rooms, en suite or single. The restaurant recently added affords unusual attractions to those who wish to live a la carte.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS, OUR PATENT AND manufacture, better and cheaper than any imported; fine watches, gold chains, diamond, pearl and other fine jewelry; solid silver and silver-plated ware, wholesale and retail, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., 315 8th-av., corner 28th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman having a Wheeler and Wilson sewing machine would like to engage with two or three families by the day or week; with or without her machine; has the best or City references. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 418 West 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman a situation as good cook and good baker; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has no objections to City or country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 357 1st-av., between 21st and 22d sts., second floor, back room; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A DOWNEASTER Protestant lady from Portland, Me., as housekeeper in a widower's family, or any respectable establishment; has many years experience in first-class houses, boarding-schools, &c.; has best of reference. Can be seen at No. 107 4th-av., near 12th-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as first-class waitress, or to do chamberwork and assist in fine washing and ironing; has unexceptionable City references; no objection to a private boarding-house. Call at No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young woman as laundress; thoroughly understands French fluting, finery and all her business; no objection to a short distance in the country; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 39 West 13th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY YOUNG girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is willing to do light chamberwork; works Wheeler & Wilson and Grover & Baker sewing-machines; can give the best of City references. Can be seen from 10 to 3 at No. 107 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as infant's nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to go to the country or to travel with a lady; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 208 West 35th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY OR CITY, situations for a number of first-class English, Scotch Protestant nurses, seamstresses; also, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced Protestant as infant's nurse; is fully capable of taking entire charge and bringing up by hand; sews nicely; would go in the country; has two years' City reference. Call for two days at Room No. 5, No. 490 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 315 East 35th-st., first floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Scotch Protestant girl as first-class waitress or chambermaid, or parlor maid, in a nice family; good City reference. Call from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. at No. 354 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress and to do light chamberwork in a private family; can give good City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 133 West 21st-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS competent person as chambermaid and assist in the fine washing; can be seen until suited; best of City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GOOD GERman girl for general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S Institute for German servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., (near Christie,) between Bowery and Christie-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as seamstress; understands dressmaking and family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines; good City reference. Apply at No. 245 West 27th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as good cook; understands pastry, game and soup; no objection to assist with washing; good reference. Call for two days at No. 140 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl to do general housework; is a first-rate cook and can wash and iron; good reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 312 1st-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TAKE CARE OF children; is a good plain sewer; would do chamberwork; would go in the country; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 138 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as good cook; has no objections to assisting in the plain part of the washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 142 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN SOME NICE Clergyman's family to do needlework, and if required to assist in any light work about the house this Winter; reference given. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid and fine washer; can do French fluting; has lived in first-class families; best City reference. Call at No. 94 West 20th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON A situation to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing of a private family; is a good cook and baker; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 333 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation to take care of children and do light chamberwork or plain sewing; is very fond of children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 244 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A VERY SUPERIOR YOUNG Danish Protestant girl, a situation as seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; no objection to travel or to go South. Apply at her present employer's, No. 24 West 32d-st., to-day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and sewing in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at the house of her present employer, No. 50 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S nurse by a Protestant woman who has taken the entire care from birth, and is a good seamstress; can be well recommended. Apply to No. 318 East 24th-st., near 2d-av., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman, a situation as cook in a small family, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 117 West 17th-st.; good City reference given.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; who thoroughly understands French and English cooking; would assist with the washing if required; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN, A SITUation to cook wash and iron; is a good cook; has best of City references from her last place, or would do chamberwork and assist in the washing. Call at No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress: can operate on a machine; has no objection to do chamberwork; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 141 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; is a good fluter; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as seamstress, or would assist with children; understands all kinds of family sewing; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 202 West 29th-st., one door from 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, A situation, or will do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; is fully competent for either capacity; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; City reference from her last place. No. 329 East 34th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the candy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman (Protestant) as infant's nurse; is fully competent to bring up an infant on the bottle; or would take care of an invalid lady; no objection to travel; good City reference. Apply at No. 408 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do general housework in a private family; is an excellent washer and ironer and a good plain cook; none but a respectable family need apply; lately landed from England. Inquire at No. 57 East Houston-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-rate cook; is an excellent baker; would assist with the washing and ironing; best reference. Apply at No. 130 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress; can do all kinds of sewing; or would take care of grown children and wait on a lady; good reference. Call for two days at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, (PROtestant,) a situation in a private family; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; good reference. Call for two days at No. 9 5th-st.; no objection to go a short distance in the country.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE COOK, A SITUation in a private family; understands all kinds kitchen work; is a good baker; good reference. Call for two days at No. 402 9th-av., between 34th and 35th sts., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 333 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to do light chamberwork and waiting, or as waitress alone; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 357 1st-av., between 21st and 22d sts., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced young woman as nurse; accustomed to and fond of children; has had the entire care of an infant; sews neatly; very best City references. Call at or address No. 161 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as first-class nurse; one who thoroughly understands the care of children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 532 West 38th-st., near 10th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook in a private family; understands her business perfectly well in all its branches; can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 129 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German woman, for the country or City, a situation to do general housework, or cook, wash and iron, or chamberwork, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN A situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen until suited at No. 30 Union-square, 4th-av. side.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of game and soups, baking and pastry, and all kinds of desserts; best City reference given. Call for two days at No. 202 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; no objection to a first class boarding-house; good City reference given. Call at No. 111 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress or do chamber-work or waiting; the best City reference. Can be given. Call at No. 108 3d-av., between 13th and 14th sts., fancy store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation in a private family as chambermaid and assist in the nursery or in waiting; has the highest City references. Can be seen at No. 20 East 12th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last three years' place. Call at No. 395 2d-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to go a short distance in the country; has the very best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 32 West 77th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and ironing and fluting; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 126 West 24th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE and industrious girl to do cooking, washing and ironing or general housework; is a respectful, neat and economical servant; best references given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by an American Protestant; can operate on the machine; would take care of grown children and assist with chamberwork if required. Can be seen at No. 44 Franklin-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker, or would do general housework; a good home preferred to wages; good reference. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman of good address, as nurse and seamstress; understands plain dressmaking, and is fond of children. Call at No. 10 Union-place, between Columbia and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—FOR A GERMAN SERVANT A situation as nurse or chambermaid. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S Institute for German Servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Chrystie, between Bowery and Chrystie-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's, 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, a situation for general housework. Further information will be given at No. 151 Forsyth-st., in the rear building.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced and first-class waitress in a small private family; good City references. Can be seen at No. 333 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 277 East 6th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman a situation as nurse, and would do plain sewing; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 333 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and waitress or as chambermaid and do fine washing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 427 3d-av., in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as Chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing. Call at No. 93 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family by an experienced woman; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 26 East 19th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN WHO lived out as laundress, to take in some family washing; has the best of reference. Call or address for two days, A. M., No. 6 White-place, 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress or assist with children; can be seen for two days at her last employer's, No. 19 West 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or has no objection to do housework in a small family; has the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 346 6th-av., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, who is a good cook and excellent baker; has four years' reference. Call at No. 344 West 36th-st, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, boning and larding; best of City reference. Call at No. 101 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS a situation in a private family; understands French fluting; good reference. Call for two days at No. 133 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman a situation as cook; would assist with the washing; good reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and sewing. Call at No. 331 7th-av., near 34th-st., over the plumber's store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook and coarse washer; understands the business thoroughly; best City reference. Call for two days corner 22d-st. and 3d-av., over the drug-store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other to do chamberwork and waiting; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 86 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; City reference. Call at No. 268 Avenue A.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman to do chamberwork and sew, or would take care of grown children; good reference. Can be seen at her late employer's, No. 25 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, A situation in a private family; best City references. Call for two days at No. 3 Mulligan-place, between 10th and 11th sts., 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman, who understands English and French cooking and all kinds of desserts. Inquire for two days at No. 261 6th-av., rear of bakery, near 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT American woman as nurse and seamstress, with the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 131 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH WOman, as cook in a private family; understands her business perfectly; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 5 Union-court, University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN EXCELlent seamstress, who is well recommended by her present employer. Apply, between the hours of 10 and 12, at No. 87 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REspectable woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking. Can be seen for two days at No. 217 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT seamstress; can cut and fit and do all kinds of family sewing; will assist with the care of children; has six years City reference. Call at No. 92 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and to take care of children and do plain sewing; six years' City reference given. Call at No. 338 West 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as cook in a private family; has the best City reference. Can be seen for three days at her present employer's, No. 123 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or take care of children; first-class City references can be given. Call at No. 333 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Scotch girl as first-class chambermaid or waitress, or would assist in washing; good City reference. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; good references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 31 East 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook and to assist [illegible] the washing and ironing. Call at No. 426 4th-av., [illegible] back room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as first-class laundress in a private family; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 340 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—BY A WELCH PROTESTANT GIRL a situation as chambermaid and plain sewing, or assist in washing; good City reference. Call at No. 429 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress or chambermaid; can be seen at her present situation, No. 116 Gramercy Park, 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer; good City references. Apply at No. 122 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress. Inquire of her present employer, with whom she has lived two years, at No. 28 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO WAIT ON AN invalid lady and sew. Can be seen at her residence No. 247 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL for chamberwork and waiting. Call at her present residence, No. 45 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CHAMBERmaid and seamstress. Apply at her present employers' for two days, No. 60 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid for a young woman; five years in her last place. Apply at No. 25 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework or chamberwork and take care of children. No. 348 East 33d-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress by a competent young girl. Apply at her present employer's, No. 266 Madison-av.

A LADY BREAKING UP HOUSEKEEPING wishes to find a situation for her cook, who has lived in her family for 17 years. Apply at No. 49 East 18th-st., (old No. 54,) between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock.

A LADY GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING desires to procure situations for three girls—cook, chambermaid and waitress—who have lived with her from one to four years. Apply at No. 51 East 34th-st., between the hours of 10 and 3.

A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a young woman as first-class chambermaid, and would assist in the washing; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 35 University-place.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO THE BEST society would like a situation as companion for an elderly or invalid lady, or would take charge of a family of motherless children. Address S. A. T., Station G.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOman wishes a few gentlemen's washing; also a family's washing; a good washer and ironer; good reference. Call or address Mrs. W., No. 131 West 16th-st.

A WIDOW LADY WOULD LIKE TO get sewing from families by the day or week. Apply at No. 272 1st-av., top floor, back room, for one week.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN A SITUation as coachman. Can be seen at his present employer's stable, No. 114 West 25th-st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND WIFE as butler and first-class cook; both perfectly understand their business, and have lived with families of distinction in England and Ireland, which their testimonials will certify; are of the Established Church; can be heard of for three days. Address M. M., No. 854 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man that has 25 years' experience and thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses; will give four years' City references from last employers. Address T. B., Box No. 214 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and gardener; will be found honest, sober and industrious, and willing to make himself agreeable and generally useful; the best reference can be given from last employer as to capabilities, &c. Address J. M. M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver; has had long experience in England and this country; best of City reference from his last and former employers. Can be seen or address P. M., 6 West 19th-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITuation as coachman and groom, also parlor servant if required; has had long experience in the care and management of horses and carriages; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Address H. M., No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who understands the management of horses and is a very good driver; he has had long experience in this country; has reference from his late employer. Ask for JOHN, private stable, No. 10 9th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a steady reliable Englishman; has good references; understands the care of horses and harness; is a good driver. Can be seen, or address for two days, T. A., private stable, No. 123 East 16th-st., near Irving-place.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS SOBER single man a situation; understands the care of horses thoroughly, a good vegetable gardener and also understands farming, milking and be generally useful about a gentleman's place; good reference. Address B. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; has had long experience in the treatment of horses, harness and carriages; will be found willing; can give undoubted references from his employers. Can be seen at the stable, No. 23 East 12th-st. Inquire for JOHN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; is a Protestant, and can be fully recommended by his last employer. Any commands left at No. 5 East 28th-st., near 5th-av., will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family, by a single man who is strictly temperate and thoroughly understands his business; highest recommendations given. Call at or address R. C., No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUATION for his coachman; an American, who is worthy of a good situation; there is no better man in the City; call and you will be satisfied. Call or address Mr. LOWDEN, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; is a thorough horseman; best City reference for both branches. Address J. B., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as first-class groom, in a private family; one who is a good, careful driver and is willing to make himself generally useful. Call at or address private stable, No. 117 West 37th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class man; fully understands the care of horses, fine carriages and harness. Address J. BEAN, Box No. 212 *Times* Office, or at Fleet's Livery Stables, East 11th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference; no objections to go to the country. Address W. B. R., No. 744 Broadway, at P. Trainer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an experienced first-class man, (English, married; no incumbrance; City references. Address for two days, THOMPSON, Box No. 200 *Times* Office, or at Mr. McNicol's, No. 23 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN who understands his duty in all its points; is willing and obliging; good references. Call or address COACHMAN, for two days, No. 14 East 27th-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, GARDENER and groom a situation to do the entire work on a gentleman's place; is willing and obliging, and can give good references. Call or address JAMES, No. 213 Broadway, Room No. 13. JOHN GARRESTON.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION; is thoroughly accustomed to the care of horses, driving and plain gardening, and to be generally useful on a gentleman's place; is sober and industrious; good reference. Address M. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man a situation as coachman in a private family; long experience in the business; no objection to the country; good reference. Address JAMES, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man, who has had long experience in the City; can show the best of City reference from his last place. Call at, or address C. L., No. 52 East 32d-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND farmer by a single man, who understands the care and treatment of horses, and all kinds of stock; is a good milker and is not afraid to work; has the best of reference. Address J. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a German married man; perfectly understands his business in all its branches; has the best of references. Apply to D. D., at Young & Elliott's, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant man; is a good groom and careful driver; he will be found willing and obliging; five years' City reference given. Address G. W., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A COLORED man and wife—the man as waiter, the woman as cook or laundress; both have best City reference; would prefer a hotel or private boarding-house; can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlishman, just landed, as coachman or groom, who thoroughly understands his business. Can be seen or address WILLIAM WATSON, No. 635 6th-av., corner 37th-st., in grocery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 40 Wall-st., (U. S. Life Ins. Co.,) or No. 126 West 45th-st., his last employer.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble colored man, as coachman in a private family; best reference; obliging and willing to work. Call at No. 49 West 50th-st., from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 35 East 18th-st., in the shoe-store, near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a steady, sober man; has the best of references from his last employers, who can be seen in the City. Address M. C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as waiter in a private family or boarding-house; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 26 East 19th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family or to attend an invalid, by an Englishman; thoroughly competent, and has first-class City reference. R. EDWARDS, No. 604 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD WAITER in a hotel or private boarding-house, by a capable, steady man; good reference given. Address M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble colored man as waiter or coachman. Apply at No. 209 West 15th-st., in rear. Good City reference can be given.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man a situation as coachman; is competent in every respect. Call or address A. W., Bridgeman's seed-store No. 876 Broadway, near 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in some wholesale business; is willing to make himself generally useful; can give the best of reference. Call or address F. W., No. 112 East 17th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a thoroughly competent man, with superior reference. Apply at No. 157 Pearl-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN—A SITUAtion in some wholesale store; he can give good City reference; is not afraid of hard work, and can write a fair hand. Address S. F. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, TO FIND A good situation for his coachman, a thoroughly reliable and capable man, whom he fully recommends. Address C. R., Box No. 1,579 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DRIVER, PORter or to do work of any kind; good references will be given. Address or inquire for THOMAS BELFORD, care Jewell, Harrison & Co., No. 27 Water-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a colored man; City reference given. Address L. P., coachman, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN, A situation as coachman in a private family. Can be seen at Mr. Underhill's office, No. 54 Lafayette-place.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—BY A GENTLEMAN LEAVING the City, a pair of gray horses, 15½ hands, sound, kind and good travelers. Inquire at private stable No. 6 West 17th-st.

CARRIAGES.—GREAT BARGAINS.—I HAVE just received sixty carriages, that must be sold cheap for cash; several second-hand top and open buggies and family carriages. CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Depot, No. 638 Broadway.

COUPE FOR SALE—ONE IN GOOD ORDER, at a sacrifice; can be seen at CHARLES BEARDSLY'S, corner of Broadway and 37th-st.; price $550.

PROPOSALS.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Sept. 28, 1867.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Assessment Rolls or Tax Books on Real and Personal Estate, for the year 1867, have been delivered to me, and that all taxes are now due and payable at this office. Payment thereof can be made between the hours of 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. A deduction at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, calculated from the date of payment to the 1st of December, will be made on all taxes paid previous to the 1st day of November. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—BANK BOOK NO. 23,338 ON EAST RIVER Savings Bank. The finder will please leave it at the Bank, No. 3 Chambers-st.

FOUND—IN A BROADWAY OMNIBUS, A SILK UMBRELLA. The owner can have it by calling at No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 28.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. NEWMAN HALL, OF LONDON, will preach THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Oct. 31, in the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av. and 10th-st., at 7½ o'clock.

SHIPPING.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Nov. 2.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Nov 16.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Nov. 30.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 14.
The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River for London, on SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 12 M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MINNESOTA....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6
CHICAGO....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20
NEBRASKA....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Nov. 9.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Nov. 16.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $150.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT....SATURDAY, Nov. 2
EUROPE....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Nov. 16
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Nov. 30
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Dec. 14

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLA DE PARIS, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 10 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 o'clock.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

ALEPPO....Oct. 30
HECLA....Nov. 6
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company,
INMAN LINE,
will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks.
Sailing from New-York:
CITY OF CORK....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20
From Pier No. 45 North River.
Sailing from Antwerp.
CITY OF CORK....Oct. 28
RATES OF PASSAGE:

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM ANTWERP.	
First cabin	$100	First cabin	$80
Steerage	40	Steerage	40
Payable in currency.		Payable in gold.	

For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:
ARAGO....H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Nov. 23
FULTON....C. H. Townsend....Saturday, Dec. 21
ARAGO....H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Jan. 18
and every twenty-eight days thereafter
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS....$120
SECOND-CLASS....70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 6.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 27.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 11.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$150
Second Cabin Passage....80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage....$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$125
Second Cabin Passage....70
Payable in Gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF PARIS....SATURDAY....Nov. 2
CITY OF WASHINGTON....WEDNESDAY....Nov. 6
CITY OF ANTWERP....SATURDAY....Nov. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK....SATURDAY....Nov. 16
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY....Nov. 23
CITY OF LONDON....SATURDAY....Nov. 30
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.

Steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER, being unavoidably detained, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Wednesday, Oct. 30, at 12 M.,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $43, gold.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; 2d cabin, $130; steerage, $70, gold.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY
FRANCE, GRACE....SATURDAY, Nov. 2
VIRGINIA, PROWSE....SATURDAY, Nov. 9
HELVETIA, CUTTING....SATURDAY, Nov. 16
DENMARK, THOMSON....SATURDAY, Nov. 23
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $380 for first class, and $215 to $235 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 29 William-st., New-York.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
Nov. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Nov. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.
Nov. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
Steamer of Nov. 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, from San Francisco, Dec. 4; at Yokohama with steamers NEW YORK, for Hong Kong, and COSTA RICA, for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
CHANGE OF TIME.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

The fast and elegant steamship
SAN FRANCISCO,
Capt. ELISHA HOWES,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Coast with the favorite steamer
MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat.
To follow, steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 15.
For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received from Monday, 28th, A. M., until Thursday at 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Oct. 31.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICHARD ADAMS, Nov. 7.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Nov. 14.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, at noon on
SATURDAY, Oct. 5. SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....50
Payable in gold.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The first-class iron steamship
GEORGIA, JOHN DEAKEN Commander,
will leave Pier No. 3, North River, on
TUESDAY, NOV. 5, AT 3 P. M.,
for the above ports.
For freight or passage apply at No. 26 Broadway.
E. W. TURNER, Agent.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
EVERY SATURDAY.

Freights by this line always low.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE $15
Through bills of lading given to all points on the South Carolina, Northeastern and connecting railroads, and special attention given to forwarding, free of commission.
The fast and reliable steamship MATANZAS, J. RYDER, Commander, is now receiving freight, and will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 E. R., foot of Wall-st.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Saturday.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Oct. 31,
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Nov. 7,
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
FREIGHT AT HALF TARIFF RATES.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Oct. 31.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 7.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in the interior of Florida and by Florida steamers to all points on the coast.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

Freight at the reduced rates.
Steamship THAMES, leaves Saturday, Nov. 2.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, leaves Tuesday, Nov. 5.
Steamship HUNTSVILLE, leaves Saturday, Nov. 9,
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
All goods destined for the interior, shipped by this Line, consigned to the Central Railroad and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, or to Octavus Cohen & Co., Agents in Savannah, will be forwarded to place of destination at a total cost not to exceed that now charged by the combination lines.

REGULAR LINE.
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The splendid Steamship
TYBEE, D. CAULKINS, Commander,
is now receiving freight at Pier 14 North River, and will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., 29 Broadway.
Goods forwarded to Indianola and Lavacca without charge, and also to the interior by railroad without charge for drayage in Galveston.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamers of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
SHERMAN, SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
GEO. CROMWELL, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6.
GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Nov. 9.
For passage or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Oct. 10, 2 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 11, 12 M.
Saturday, Oct. 12, 2 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 14, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 15, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 16, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 17, 10 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 18, 10½ A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 19, 11 A. M.	Monday, Oct. 21, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 23, 12 M.
Thursday, Oct. 24, 1 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 25, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 26, 2 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 28, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 29, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 30, 9 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 31, 9½ A. M.	

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Oct. 31, 7 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 31, 10:30 A. M.
Friday, Nov. 1, 7:30 A. M.	Friday, Nov. 1, 11 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 2, 11 A. M.	

CHANGE OF HOUR.

The New-Haven Trans. Co.'s steamers will leave pier 26 E.R., daily, on and after Monday, Nov. 4, at 4 P.M., instead of 6 as heretofore. Saturday night at 12, as usual.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 30, the steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 3:30 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M., daily, for the abovenamed places.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sand's Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, Sept. 25, the elegant new steamboat ARROWSMITH, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 P. M. for above-named places.

THE DAY LINE OF STEAMERS—D. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW—will discontinue their trips between New-York and Albany, for season of 1867, after their up passage Oct. 30, and down passage Oct. 31.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. BUNCE, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Catharine-st.,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 1 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY—THE steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No 37 East River at 3 o'clock daily, and foot 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR
BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.,
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M. daily. Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.
Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River.
All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day.
Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.

Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and all way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3:30 P. M. Express train for River Head and for Greenport, Saturday's only.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., Farmingdale, Glen Cove, and all way stations, and for North Islip Saturday's only. To take effect Oct. 3.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M.; arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:58 P. M.
To take effect Oct. 5.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 17 West 38th-st.

ALL WHO WISH TO AVAIL THEMSELVES of the half prices for instruction in Penmanship and Book-keeping, must enter their names this day before 8 o'clock in the evening. A limited number of $5 pupils will be received. Private instruction as usual during the day. College No. 42 East 14th-st., Union-square. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate School for Young Ladies at Riverdale on the Hudson. Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A. M., Rector; Mrs. M. C. KEITH, Principal. Prospectus at Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or address the Principal.

ELEGANT BUSINESS WRITING GUARANTEED.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, remove all stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen; they also teach book-keeping and arithmetic practically, and qualify pupils for head bookkeepers.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.
The best talent in Europe and America is secured, and no inferior teachers are nor will be engaged in the institution.
The directors will spare neither pains nor expense to retain the reputation which the Conservatory has so justly acquired during the past four years, that of the first MUSIC SCHOOL in America.
TERMS.—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER,
A. F. LEJEAL,
HENRY MOLLENHAUER,
Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

S. A. FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY, No. 696 6th-av., near 40th-st.
Sufficient time is given to explain the difficulties each pupil meets with, and great pains are taken to teach him HOW TO STUDY. THIS IS DONE SO THOROUGHLY THAT HE NEEDS NO HELP AT HOME.
Among the patrons of the school are:
Rev. T. S. Hastings,
Rev. Isaac Ferris,
Rev. Peter Stryker,
Rev. Howard Osgood,
Rev. E. H. Chapin,
Rev. M. Meier Smith,
Dr. Chas. F. Taylor,
George A. Wicks,
Charles Scribner,
Chas. H. Ludington,
Robert Jaffray,
John A. Stewart,
Horatio S. Brown,
Joel D. Hunter,
Charles Folsom,
Gamaliel G. Smith,
William M. Vermilye,
John J. Donaldson,
William H. Osborn,
Charles A. Davison,
John P. March,
Edward Smith,
William P. Williams,
William E. A. Mackintosh

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstore, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school, cor. Broadway and 20th-st.

GALIN METHOD.—C. H. FARNHAM'S classes in vocal music will open at Church of Ascension Lecture-room, No. 68 West 11th-st., (two doors west of 5th-av.,) MONDAY, Oct. 28, at 3½ and 7½ P. M. Tickets, circulars and pamphlets at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; pamphlets of American News Company and of newsdealers.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE, AT IRVINGTON, on the Hudson, 22 miles from New-York, a French, English and Classical Boarding-school for boys; beauty of scenery and pureness of air unsurpassed. The French is strictly the language of the school.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—THE VERMONT EPISCOPAL INSTITUTE—Eighth year. Just enlarged to accommodate eight more pupils. Address, at once, Rev. THEODORE A. HOPKINS, Principal, or Rt. Rev. Bishop HOPKINS, Burlington, Vt.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOL, No. 59 West 11th-st., reopened Sept. 25. The reading class in history and English literature, and the French conversation class will commence Nov. 1. The class for little boys reopened Sept. 28, at 68 West 11th-st.

MT. PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—PRIVATE classes for boys—Amherst, Mass.—H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal; established 1846; classical and commercial; number limited; all pupils board in family of Principal. Circulars upon request.

IRVINGTON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y., Mme. GIRAUD, for nine years principal of a large school in Brooklyn, will receive a limited number of young ladies; complete English and French instruction; French spoken.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,214 Broadway, reopens Sept. 16.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON
WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

ORANGE PRIORY.

A Home Boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept. 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.

No. 126 West Fourth-street, corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.
Unusual opportunities are here offered individual students for rapid progress in Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics, Natural Science, English Literature, Book-keeping, Penmanship, and all elementary branches. Terms reasonable and extra studies optional.
For particulars see Catalogue, to be had at the Institute, which parents are specially invited to visit.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., is reopened.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,

Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 16. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Six have just entered college unconditionally—four Columbia, one Harvard, one Yale. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
PERMANENT LESSONS IN FRENCH.

Prof. TH. DE L'OUEST is now resuming his courses for beginners and advanced scholars.
Ladies from 3 to 5 P. M.
Gentlemen in the evening.
Spelling, reading, grammar, conversation.
Apply at the desk of the Library, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NYACK ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

This seminary offers all the advantages of a first-class school for young ladies. A complete English and classical course, music, modern languages, painting, drawing, calisthenics and horsemanship. For circulars or admission, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

EVENING CLASSES OF FRENCH,
BY
MR. C. FABREGOU, A. M.,
No. 218 West 47th-st.,
Third door west of Broadway.
Second class will commence Nov. 7.

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY.

English, German and French Boarding and Day School for boys and girls, No. 96 2d-av.
WHITE & LANPHER, Principals.
N. B.—Evening classes for young men, in French, German and book-keeping.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS WARREN'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN. EVENING CLASSES ALSO.
NO. 36 WEST 9TH-ST.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL
For the careful
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 907 Broadway.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 32 East 28th-st., near Madison-av. Five pupils received as members of the family. French spoken entirely.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st. Sixth season. Classes in Calisthenics, or Light Gymnastics, for Ladies, Misses and Masters.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York. For full information see circular. Address as above.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French boarding-school for young ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A NATIVE FRENCH TEACHER RESIDES IN THE FAMILY.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, on Washington-square.
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, PRIMARY, FRENCH.
Fits for COLLEGE BUSINESS, WEST POINT.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery.—Private instruction, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Correspondence, &c. Ladies department.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

ROSE HILL—A HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies and children. Opened Nov. 4. For circulars apply to Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Box No. 19, Danbury, Conn.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, DANBURY, CONN.—Family School for boys under fourteen years of age.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

MISS FOSTER'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Yonkers, New-York. Boarding pupils limited to six.

MRS. BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st.

STUDENTS RECEIVED NOW AT THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS 688 6th-av., bet. 39th and 40th sts.; for girls 66 West 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 16. Address E. M. COE

J. HARRIS PATTON'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,193 Broadway; classes preparing for college. Hours from 9 to 2.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL, AT NO. 1,152 Broadway, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES TO PROCURE a class of pupils, of ages between six and twelve, to be instructed in the English branches and rudiments of French. She would be willing to give private instruction in a family or to become a companion for a lady. Address A. M., care D. B. Eaton, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York, or Mr. Eaton directly.

AN AMERICAN LADY, (OF FRENCH descent,) who has resided in Paris and speaks the French language fluently, desires a reëngagement as visiting governess; best City reference. Address C. D. O., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

PARISIAN FRENCH.—MLLE. DE WAILLY will resume her instruction in schools and families, private lessons and classes, Sept. 23. Apply personally or by note, at No. 120 43d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS BY a young lady capable of teaching the English branches, French, music, Spanish and drawing; a good salary required. Address Miss S. M. P., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

A LADY DESIRES PUPILS FOR THE English branches at their residences, or young ladies to read history and literature. Address BOOKSTORE, No. 134 6th-av.

A FRENCH LADY WISHES SCHOLARS for private lessons, or to join classes already formed; good references. Address P. S., Station F.

MUSICAL.

MASON AND HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, have been awarded a FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION. Fifty styles at $75 to $1,000 each. Second hand instruments of various makers at low prices. ORGANS TO RENT.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 885 BROADWAY.
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES — GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

PIANO-FORTES.—MESSRS. JENNYS & SON, Piano-forte Manufacturers, have opened rooms on Broadway, No. 910, for the sale of their elegant instruments. Parties looking for a first-class Piano would find it to their advantage to call upon this firm before making their selections elsewhere.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS new Pianos, for sale and to rent on reasonable terms, at
HAINES BROTHERS'
warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square. Rent allowed if purchased within a year.

VOSE'S NEW-SCALE FRENCH-ACTION PIANO-FORTES, pronounced by competent judges to possess more good qualities than any other piano—these elegant instruments now on exhibition and for sale at the warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GRAND, square and upright piano-fortes, from $100 to $700, let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

PHILIP PHILLIPS & CO., NO. 37 UNION-square, (Broadway,) New-York. Sunday-school music, American organs and superior pianos.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York, mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS, AND all kinds of slate work, plain and ornamental, manufactured by the Penrhyn Slate Company. Also roofing slate. The trade supplied. Warehouse No. 40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

DENTISTRY.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 261 4TH-AV., insert handsome sets of teeth for $12; gold sets $40; platina $30. Teeth filled in the best manner. Extracting under gas at half the usual price. Calls solicited.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FRIDAY.

Director....MAX MARETZEK
TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 1, at 8,
Second appearance of the distinguished new prima donna,
MME. LOUISA KAPP-YOUNG.
Revival of Meyerbeer's last grand work,
L'AFRICAINE,
which will be produced in the most gorgeous style, with new and brilliant Costumes, new Scenery, Military Band, Ballet, &c., and a most excellent and complete cast.
MME. LOUISA KAPP-YOUNG,
MISS MINNIE A. HAUCK,
SIG. ANASTASI, SIG. BELLINI,
SIG. ANTONUCCI, SIG. LORINI, SIG. BARILI.
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY—OPERA IN BROOKLYN,
DON BUCEFALO.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—GRAND MATINEE.
DON BUCEFALO.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-NIGHT.

DIRECTOR....MAX MARETZEK
Mlle. FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Oct. 31, at 8,
ADRIENNE, THE ACTRESS.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, at 8,
Mlle. FANNY JANAUSCHEK
will appear in two characters, namely:
EMILIA AND THE COUNTESS ORSINA,
in Lessing's immortal drama,
EMILIA GALOTTI.
Seats can be secured at the regular ticket offices.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN....Lessee and Director
Doors open at 7¼; begins at 7¾.
OPERA BOUFFE, BY OFFENBACH.
THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
PRICES.—Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50; balcony boxes, $8 to $10; proscenium boxes, $10 to $15.
Mr. Bateman has the pleasure to announce that Mlle. TOSTEE, having entirely recovered from her indisposition, will henceforth appear in the role of the GRAND DUCHESS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 30,
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN,
and every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY,
THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS,
with its POWERFUL CAST, GORGEOUS COSTUMES,
FINE CHORUS AND COMPLETE ORCHESTRA.
The next GRAND DUCHESS MATINEE will be on SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 1 P. M.
THE GRAND DUCHESS

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN....Lessee and Director.
Doors open at 7¼; begins at 7¾.
THE PARISIAN DRAMATIC COMPANY,
M. LA ROCHE AND MLLE. DEBORAH.
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 2,
LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS,
(The CAMILLE of the English stage.)
Armand....M. La Roche
Mlle. Gautier....Mlle. Deborah
In consequence of the triumphant success of Mlle. REILLEZ as Cleopatre, and of M. ROCHE and the company in LES AMOURS DE CLEOPATRE, it will be repeated next Tuesday evening. Seats may now be secured.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

AT THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES, No. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,
on the evenings of THURSDAY, Oct. 31, and FRIDAY, Nov. 1, at 7½ o'clock each evening:
Important sale of fine Oil Paintings,
Water Colors, Drawings, fine Engravings, &c., &c.,
by favorite American and European artists, comprising
the celebrated picture of the
Bay and Market Place of Rio Janeiro,
By L. Jon Vernert.
Christ Walking on the Water,
A Cartoon, combining three scriptural pictures,
by the same distinguished artist.
To be sold by order of the artist, now resident of Paris.
ALSO,
The Resurrection of Jairus' Daughter,
By Prof. F. Stever, of Dusseldorf,
and other fine pictures by the following favorite artists, viz:
A. F. Tait,
W. S. Mount,
J. A. Hekking,
N. Nehlig,
R. W. Hubbard,
G. H. Hall,
W. M. Oddie,
G. B. Durrie,
C. Stanfield,
Fichel,
H. Schrep,
Edward May,
W. Benford,
W. L. Sontagg,
D. W. C. Boutelle,
O. B. Loomis,
C. P. Ream,
G. L. Brown,
J. F. Beaulieu,
L. R. Mignot,
J. Wilson,
Villamil,
J. Rosier,
Van Severdonck,
and others,
W. G. Boardman,
W. Wall,
J. Williamson,
J. W. Glass,
Trumbull,
E. Leutze,
A. D. Durand,
R. L. Pyne,
Lainbinet,
Sinitz,
A. Bellens,
Lobrioon,
Also, a number of fine pictures of the old school, with some very fine engravings framed, and a number of fine bronzes, from the collection of the late Mr. Charles Aug. Davis, of New-York, all of which will be sold without reserve.
They will be ready for exhibition on and from Thursday, Oct. 24, daily, and the two evenings previous to sale, until 10 P. M.

SALE OF METALS, NEW QUARTERMASTER STORES AND LUMBER.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY, Nov. 11, at Lincoln Depot, under the direction of Brevet Col. A. P. Blunt, A. Q. M.:
50 HORSES and 50 MULES, more or less;
30 AMBULANCES, worn;
250 ARMY WAGONS, worn;
7 SPRING WAGONS, worn.
Several of these spring wagons are of very superior finish.
The mules offered are a very select lot, well worthy the attention of purchasers.
After which the following metals and Quartermaster stores, entirely new, to wit:
1,150,000 pounds iron,
3,000 pounds copper,
1,000 pounds copper bottoms,
1,000 pounds lead,
500,000 pounds horse-shoes,
500,000 pounds mule-shoes,
600 empty bottles,
100,000 pounds steel, assorted,
10,000 pounds chains, assorted,
15,000 bolts,
1,000 stove feet,
5,000 broom handles,
500 lamp chimneys,
600 pieces lampwick.
Together with a number of miscellaneous articles, consisting in part of carpenters' and blacksmiths' tools, sash weights, knives, engines, globe valves, fire brick, &c., &c.
Also, the following wagonmakers' lumber:
5,000 feet 1½-inch oak plank,
8,000 feet 2-inch oak plank,
7,000 feet 2½-inch oak plank,
42,000 feet 3-inch oak plank,
10,000 feet 4-inch oak plank,
5,000 feet 5-inch oak plank,
3,000 feet 4-inch hickory plank,
12,000 feet plank, assorted sizes.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M. and continue from day to day until all are sold.
Horses, mules and wagons will be sold singly; other articles in lots.
The metals will be delivered to purchasers at 6th-st. wharf or at railroad depot.
Catalogues of sale can be had on application.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, NOV. 1, 1867, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesroom, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn,
REGULAR WEEKLY SALE OF FURNITURE AND CARPETS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Also, at 12 M., a gray mare, furniture-truck and harness.
At 3 o'clock P. M.,
SPECIAL SALE TO PAY ADVANCES AND STORAGE.
Splendid rosewood parlor grand action piano, by Chickering, ten rosewood pianos by various makers, four of them as good as new; also rosewood parlor suite and a few oil paintings. The pianos may be examined on Thursday.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 20 East 32d-st., consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites in brocatel, patented enameled cottage suites, hair mattresses, spring mattresses, rosewood centre tables, quartette tables, mahogany worktables, mahogany chairs in hair cloth.
Further particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On THURSDAY, Oct. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the office, No. 40 Pine-st.
RECEIVER'S SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, &c.—By order of the Receiver of the Washington Marine Insurance Company, all the office furniture in said office, comprising oak standing desks, sitting double desks, chairs, tables, regulator clock, maps, paintings, models, stove, gas fixtures, carpets, oil-cloths, extension table, autograph deed of George Washington, &c., &c., to close the concern. Sale positive. Terms cash.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &C.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by Auction on MONDAY, Nov. 4, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 27 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., all the rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor, dining room and bedroom furniture, mirrors, French china and glass, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, &c., together with the kitchen utensils.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF PARIS FANCY GOODS, CLOCKS, BRONZES, &c.

By JOHNSTON & THEALL, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st., near Nassau, a very choice assortment of bronze, marble and gilt clocks, full line of Paris fancy goods and Bohemian ware, rich silver-plated and china ware, together with an elegant assortment of stuffed birds.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 31, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
CENTRAL PARK, 58TH-ST.—2 lots south side of 58th-st., 100 feet west 8th-av.
55TH AND 56TH STS.—3 lots on north side of 55th st., 450 feet west of 5th-av., extending through to and fronting on 56th-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST PREFERRED STOCK AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 31, 1867, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at Public Auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (for account of whom it may concern,) 2,000 Shares Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company 1st Preferred Stock, par value $50 each. To be sold in lots of 100 shares and upward, to suit purchasers. For further information apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, NAVY-YARD,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1867.

FOR SALE—ON THE 5TH DAY OF NOVEMber next, at 12 M., at the Naval Hospital Brooklyn, at public auction, the three (3) story wooden building attached to the east side of the Naval Hospital in dimensions about one hundred and ninety-five (195) feet by one hundred and thirty-nine (139) feet, with wings, together with the steam and gas pipes. A more particular description will be given by calling at the Hospital and on the day of sale.
TERMS—Twenty (20) per cent. of the purchase money on the day of sale, and the balance before a commencement is made to take the building down. A guarantee will be required that all the materials of which the building is composed, and all the rubbish, be moved away by the 1st of December proximo.
CHAS. H. BELL,
Rear-Admiral U. S. N.,
Commanding Navy-yard and Station, New-York.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 61 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon the distillery and fixtures known as McGee's Distillery, situated at No. 74 Robinson-st., New-York City, for the payment of a tax assessed against JOHN H. McGEE, distiller, et al., as due the United States, and for fraud upon the Internal Revenue Laws, and said property will be sold at public auction on the premises on the 16th day of October, 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.
J. F. BAILEY,
Collector Fourth District New-York.
The above sale is adjourned to the 14th day of November, 1867, at the same time and place.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 7½.
LAST WEEK
OF
of Mr. Levick's new Drama,
PALE JANET;
OR,
THE TRAGEDY OF RED MARSH FARM.
ENTIRELY NEW SCENES AND EFFECTS HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED.
To be seen at all hours,
A LIVING GORILLA,
has
JUST ARRIVED FROM AFRICA.
It is the first ever captured alive. Brought to this country at an expense of
OVER EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS.
An extensive collection of beautiful
LIVING FISH, FROM THE GULF OF MEXICO,
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
LIVING SKELETON.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT
A GIANTESS, A DWARF, A CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
TEN LIVING SEA LEOPARDS,
THREE ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.

Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Manager and General Director....JOHN DE POL.
EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK.
THE DEVIL'S AUCTION;
OR, THE
GOLDEN BRANCH.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
OF
Mlle. GUISEPPINA MORLACCHI,
THE GREATEST
STAR DANSEUSE OF THE WORLD,
whose performances are pronounced by the
PRESS AND THE PUBLIC
as the true interpretation of the
POETRY OF MOTION.
THE LARGEST NUMBER OF
PREMIERES DANSEUSES
EVER PRESENTED ON ONE STAGE.
CALYO'S TRANSFORMATION.
Mlle. ELISA BLASINI, Premiere Danseuse Asoluto.
AUGUSTA SOHLKE, Premiere Danseuse.
ERMESILDA DIANI, Premiere Danseuse.
EUGENIA LUPO, Premiere Danseuse.
AURELIA RICCI, Premiere Danseuse.
MR. DE POL'S
GRAND EUROPEAN BALLET COMPANY,
GRAND EUROPEAN BALLET COMPANY,
AND
Sig. GIOVANI LUPO,
the favorite
First Male Dancer.
UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTIONS,
the popular prices of admission remaining as usual.
RESERVED SEATS FOR
SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE,
AT BOX-OFFICE OF THE THEATRE,
AT CHICKERING'S, No. 652 Broadway,
MACOY'S, No. 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....Director.
MATINEES AT 2½ O'CLOCK,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
STILL MORE NOVELTIES!
NEW ARTISTS AND NEW ACTS!
THE GREAT JOHN HENRY,
MLLE. EMILIE HENRIETTA,
THE WONDERFUL DENZER BROTHERS,
and the entire strength of the
UNEQUALED CIRCUS TROUPE
IN NOVEL AND EXCITING SCENES.
Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents; children, 50 cents. Begins at 8.

DODWORTH HALL.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY.
MRS. BROWN IN PARIS.
MRS. BROWN AT THE PLAY.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.

J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

LECTURES.

A NEW LECTURE

On *Unnaturalness* will be delivered THIS EVENING by Rev. Dr. DEEMS, in the large chapel of the University, Washington-square, two blocks west of the New-York Hotel. Lecture begins at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents at the door.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
LADIES' CLASS—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.
MISSES' and MASTERS'—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.
GENTLEMEN—Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms, &c., send for a circular.

F. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 120 PIERREPONT-ST., BROOKLYN.
Private lessons given. Send or call for a circular.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING and Physical Culture. Everett Rooms, Broadway and 34th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

EMIGRANT LANDING DEPOT,
CASTLE GARDEN, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1867.
For the purpose of affording increased facilities to the employer and the emigrant a new and commodious building has been erected and fitted up at Castle Garden and is now open as a Labor Exchange where the public and the emigrant are invited to avail themselves of the advantages which will be afforded them without charge. ALFRED ERBE has been appointed Superintendent of the Labor Exchange, and all applications will be made to him.
In opening this Labor Exchange it is designed to furnish to employers not only domestic and agricultural labor, but the various branches of skilled or mechanical labor and to facilitate communication between labor and capital.
GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, President,
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, Vice-Pres.
CYRUS H. LOUTRELL,
ISAAC T. SMITH,
FREDERIC KAPP,
PATRICK McELROY,
PHILLIP BESSINGER, Pres. Ger. So.,
RICH'D O'GORMAN, Pres. Irish Em. So.,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of N. Y.,
SAMUEL BOOTH, Mayor of Brooklyn,
Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New-York
BERNARD CASSERLY,
General Agent and Superintendent.

STEAMERS AND ENGINES FOR SALE.

ONE PROPELLER STEAMER, 156 feet x 24 1-2 feet beam.
ONE PROPELLER STEAMER, 178 feet x 28 feet beam.
ONE PROPELLER STEAMER, 145 feet x 32 feet beam.
ONE PROPELLER STEAMER, 171 feet x 28 feet 10 inches beam.
ONE PROPELLER STEAMER, 180 feet x 31 feet beam.

ALL WITH LOW-PRESSURE ENGINES.
ONE STEAM ENGINE, 15 Horse Power, Second-hand.
ONE STEAM ENGINE, 8 Horse Power, Second-hand.
ONE STEAM ENGINE, 6 Horse Power, Second-hand.
ONE HIGH-PRESSURE PROPELLER ENGINE, 20-inch diameter, 24-inch stroke, Second-hand.
Also,
TWO DIMPFEL BLOWERS. Apply to
C. W. COPELAND,
No. 171 BROADWAY, New-York City.

NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
No. 98 Duane-st.,
No. 752 Broadway, } New-York.
No. 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.
No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.
This old and well-known Company, the LARGEST of its kind in the WORLD, and in the FORTY-NINTH year of its existence, is prepared with the most extensive and improved Machinery to Dye, Cleanse and Finish in a manner unequaled, every variety of ladies and gentlemen's garments, and piece goods. Garments cleansed by our new French process without being ripped.

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NEW-YORK, October, 1867.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE PREMIUM has been awarded to CAMP'S HAIR-BRUSHING MACHINE.—For cleansing the hair from root to point, for arresting headache or neuralgia, for stimulating the growth of the hair, the invention is unrivaled. It is most agreeable and soothing in its movements, yet leaves the skin of the head as clean and white as the purest snow, and the hair as soft and glossy as the richest velvet. The leading medical men of London and Paris recommend it as the best remedy for Neuralgia or Rheumatic pains in the head. As a luxurious mental invigorator it is most invaluable.
This invention is used in the following hair dressing saloons:
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Albany, N. Y.—Stumpfel's, Stanwix Hall. Syracuse, N. Y.—Engleman's, Globe Hotel. Norwalk, Conn.—Geo. Schaub. St. Louis, Mo.—Elm's, Southern Hotel. Philadelphia, Penn.—Botthof, Girard House. Lockport, N. Y.—F. Specht. Bridgeport, Conn.—S. Davidson. Harrisburgh, Penn.—Connelly's, State Capitol Hotel.
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UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—An election for eight members of the council of this institution will be held at the council room in the University on MONDAY next. The roll will be open from 9 to 10 A. M.
HOWARD CROSBY, Secretary.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

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Second year of the world-renowned
BLACK CROOK,
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GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
NUMBERING OVER SEVENTY DANSEUSES
selected from the best schools of Europe.
ENTIRELY NEW ATTRACTIONS!
GREAT HIT OF LA GARDE IMPERIALE,
NUMBERING 150 CHILDREN, forming a
REGIMENT OF SOLDIERS,
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SPLENDID NEW UNIFORMS FROM PARIS.
Brilliant reception of the
TWO PREMIERS ASSOLUTA.
GRAND BALLET OF 70, 70, 70, 70,
and the CHILD VIVANDIERE, &c., &c.
FIRST MALE DANCER OF THE DAY.
Splendid Scenery, Costumes, Armors, &c., &c.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
THURSDAY EVENING Oct. 31,
will be repeated
THE GREAT SUCCESS!
Tom Taylor's best comedy of
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.
With its unapproachable cast, containing the names of Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. W. J. Leonard, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Clara Jennings and others.
FRIDAY, Nov. 1,
first time this season, Massinger's standard old play of
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
SATURDAY, Nov. 2,
HENRY DUNBAR.
THE RENT DAY
will again be performed in a few nights.
TWO LEGITIMATE COMEDIES,
with new and appropriate
SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS,
CAST
with a strength and completeness to be seen
IN THIS THEATRE ALONE,
will shortly be presented.
Doors open at 7¼. Performance commences at 8.

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NEW-YORK THEATRE,

Second week of the youthful and talented artiste, Miss FANNY B. PRICE, who will appear THIS EVENING in her successful rendition of FANCHON, THE CRICKET.
FANCHON....Miss FANNY B. PRICE
FATHER BARBEAUD....Mr. D. HANCHETT
His first appearance in New-York in 12 years.
MATINEE SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock. MONDAY, Nov. 11, reappearance of the WORRELL SISTERS.

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GLORIOUS WELCOME TO THE NEW-YORK FAVORITES,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
INSHAVOGUE and THRICE MARRIED.
MR. J. W. FLORENCE IN TWO CHARACTERS.
MRS. J. W. FLORENCE IN FOUR CHARACTERS.
POPULAR SONGS AND DANCES.
SATURDAY—FIRST FLORENCE MATINEE.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

MONDAY, OCT. 28, FIRST WEEK OF A
SHAKESPEARIAN BURLESQUE.
SHYLOCK.
SHYLOCK....Mr. LEFFINGWELL
GRATIANO....Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN
ALSO, CINDERELLA.
CLORINDA....Mr. LEFFINGWELL

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OPENING NIGHT.

SOIREE DANSANTE
At his new and magnificent
DANCING ACADEMY
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BALL-ROOM,
Nos. 723, 725 and 727 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park,
On THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 7.

Mr. TRENOR is exceedingly happy to be able to announce
THE COMPLETION AND FORMAL OPENING
of his new and splendid
ACADEMY ROOMS,
On THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 7,
BY A GRAND SOIREE DANSANTE,
when Mr. and Mrs. TRENOR would be pleased to meet their patrons and friends in their new and beautiful establishment.
A limited number of tickets can be obtained from Mr. Trenor at the Rooms.
The Ball-Room will be brilliantly illuminated and freely thrown open to public inspection every evening, from Oct. 29 to Nov. 6, from 7 to 9 P. M.

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STEINWAY HALL.

THIS THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 31,
Mr. HARRISON has to announce positively the
LAST GRAND CONCERT,
with the following great artists previous to their visit to the Cities of Boston, Springfield, Hartford, New-Haven, &c., &c., forming the most brilliant Concert Troupe in the world.
MME. PAREPA-ROSA,
the celebrated Prima Donna whose success in Opera, Oratorios, Classic and Popular Concerts has been unprecedented.
Mr. LEOPOLD DE MEYER,
The Great Pianist.
Mr. CARL ROSA, the Eminent Violinist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Accompanist,
Mr. THEO. THOMAS, Conductor, and
FULL ORCHESTRA.
The price of Tickets will remain as usual. For sale at Schuberth's, No. 820 Broadway, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, ticket-office, No. 112 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

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A NEW ERA IN AMUSEMENT.
As fascinating as the drama, yet as morally impressive as the pulpit.
Fifth week and continued success of
THE PILGRIM.
In the splendid tableaux may be seen
TWO HUNDRED FIGURES OF LIFE SIZE,
illustrating that noble allegory,
THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.
GRAND TRANSFORMATION FINALE.
Music by PHILIP PHILIPS.
Matinees on TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

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PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS
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The second public rehearsal will take place on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 1, at 2½ o'clock, at the Academy of Music. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D. Pres.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

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ORCHESTRION,
a masterpiece of the nineteenth century, will amuse the audience with select pieces. There is no instrument of the kind in New-York, to compare with its beauty and power of tone, and in the great selection of pieces. Reserved seats for ladies.
Respectfully, AUG. STEPHAN.

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Mrs. C. FANNIE ALLYN will give a lecture and poems in the trance state, at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on subjects given by the audience. Admission 25 cents.

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FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

Detailed Accounts of the Italian Movement.

General Summary of Continental Affairs.

Speech of Lord Stanley at a Reform Banquet.

BY STEAMSHIP TO OCT. 26.

The Cunard mail steamship *Russia*, from Liverpool Oct. 19, and Queenstown Oct. 20, arrived at this port at a late hour on Tuesday night. Her advices are four days later than those at hand by the *City of Paris*.

GENERAL SUMMARY:

The Italian Question—Speculations and Details of Movements—The Emperor of Austria and the Romish Church—German Affairs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 18, 1867.

The *Moniteur*, as you are aware, is now regarded as the only safe guide as to Ministerial intentions on questions of foreign or even domestic policy. The semi-official journals have been so often snubbed and contradicted, when they attempted to interpret the views of the Government, that but little importance is attached to their statements. The speculations to which the varying aspects of the Garabaldian invasion of the Roman territory gave rise consequently passed unheeded, for each day brought a contradiction of the previous day's news, as well as of the previous day's comments, and the continued silence of the official organs left the public mind in a state of the most painful uncertainty. It was thought that the result of the ministerial council held at St. Cloud immediately after the Emperor's arrival would have thrown some light on the views taken by the Government of the necessities of its position *vis-a-vis* of the Roman question, but a second meeting has taken place without anything reliable transpiring as to its conclusions. A statement which appeared in the *Moniteur* yesterday morning, implying bad faith on the part of the Italian Government, was in this condition of things naturally seized upon by the operators on the Bourse, and its bad effect became manifest in a further fall in the public securities and a marked feeling of disquitude throughout the city. This was intensified in the evening by a statement couched in the most positive terms by the *Opinion Nationale*, that the Roman expedition had been decided upon in the council, and was already in progress of accomplishment. Without absolutely affirming that such a conclusion had been arrived at the *Liberté* asserted that M. ROUHER had strongly advocated the measure, and that M. LAVALETTE finding his opposition to it useless had declared his intention of retiring from the Cabinet. The *Patrie* taking its cue from the *Moniteur* attacks the Italian Government for the insufficiency of its military measures, and these and other indications led to the belief that this morning we should have some formal declaration on the part of the French Cabinet as to the course it was prepared to pursue. To the disappointment of some and the relief of many the *Moniteur* appeared without a word on the subject. The truth I believe to be that the Emperor and his Cabinet are as much embarrassed by the Roman question as are the *quid nuncs* who give us the benefit of their speculations on it. They would gladly avoid having recourse to extreme measures and as long as the Pope is able to hold his own which he seems to be doing very well at present, they will abstain from intervention. That this is decided upon in the event of Rome being seriously menaced there would however now appear to be little doubt. The language of the official organ as well as of the *Patrie* and *Constitutionnel*, forbid any misconception on that point. That the occupation will be more than provisional and that for a very brief period I do not however believe. The question has got to be settled definitively within the next twelve months, or it will lead to another war, or perhaps a worse danger, for those who oppose the natural yearnings of the Italian people. The French Government is fully alive to this fact and hence the rumors which are floating in official circles of the probable convocation of a Congress of Catholic or even of European Powers to effect a final settlement of the question.

On the Bourse to-day the opinions to which I have given expression above seem to be confirmed by the general feeling. In the French as well as Italian securities there has been a considerable improvement. The Italian Rentes, which were as low as 43 yesterday at the closing of the Exchange, rose to-day to 44.85, on a rumor that an understanding had been arrived at between the French and Italian Governments for a joint occupation of the Roman territory, preparatory to a final arrangement.

AUSTRIA AND ROME.

The reply of the Emperor of Austria to the Episcopal address written and presented to him by the Prince Cardinal, Archbishop RAUSCHER, gives great satisfaction here, because it is thought that it will exercise some influence on the decision of the French Government in regard to the Roman question. In calling upon the Bishops to remember that while he has obligations as a zealous son of the Church, he has also duties to fulfill as a constitutional sovereign, the Emperor says everything that can be expected from him by the party of progress. It is said that the Court of Rome will not consent to any revision of the Concordat, and that it has sent a lengthy message to the Austrian Cabinet on the subject. So much the worse for it. Among the Austrian Bishops themselves there was a great diversity of opinion as to the expediency of resisting the modification of this unpopular convention. That fact ought in itself to have been conclusive with the Pope's advisers. Unfortunately they will learn nothing from the lessons which governments as well as individuals are now-a-days compelled to attend to. The result will be, that in Catholic Austria as in Catholic France, people will be forced to the conclusion that the sooner the Church is stripped of all its political privileges the better it will be for the religious as well as the secular welfare of all who are in communion with it.

This letter of the Emperor of Austria will procure for him a very cordial welcome in France. Many will seek to profit by his presence here to prove to the Government the unpopularity of any fresh attempt at intervention in the affairs of Rome. His Majesty's departure from Vienna is fixed for the 21st, and it is arranged that M. DE METTERNICH is to meet him at Strasburg. He will remain at the Tuileries during his stay, but will probably go to Compiegne for a day or two, as he is passionately fond of the chase. The Empress, as I have stated in a former letter, has decided on not accompanying him. She is too far advanced in her pregnancy to render the journey a safe one.

GERMAN MATTERS.

The unification of Germany was near meeting with a serious check the other day from a very simple cause. It seems that as His Majesty of Prussia, accompanied by Count BISMARCK, was proceeding from Wurtemburg to Berlin, the train containing the royal party ran into a cart drawn by a couple of oxen, which was crossing the line, and smashed it. It was only the interference of Providence that saved the destinies of Germany and killed a poor child instead of a prospective Emperor. The commonplace character of the accident, and its happily-averted consequences, call to mind the somewhat similar disaster described by Dean SWIFT:

"England's pride and Ireland's glory
Fell in the ditch with the great Ram of Gorey."

If the great German Ram had been "spilt" and "kilt" what a bleating there would have been among the German sheep. There is one personage to whom such a conclusion of the adventure would have been a Godsend, and that is the Emperor NAPOLEON.

RUSSIAN POLICY.

L'Opinion Nationale of yesterday contains a remarkable article on "Russian Policy," from which I commend the following passages to your attention:

"It would be a great misfortune if the fuss which is just now being made about Rome, and if the echo of the threats and defiances which crosses the Rhine should prevent Europeans from paying attention to the movements of Russia.

But the misfortune would be greater still—it might become irreparable—if a war should break out in Central Europe, and should those [illegible] the Czar the occasion so ardently desired to march upon Constantinople.

The power and extent of the resources of Russian diplomacy are not sufficiently appreciated. Each time that it desires to act, it takes care to divert the attention of other States from the object that it proposes to attain, and when at the favorable moment it strikes the projected blow, there is no obstacle to prevent the accomplishment of its design.

It is in this way that it has effected all the conquests which have extended its frontiers so far and quadrupled its population in half a century. It is thus that it has succeeded in possessing a territory fifty times the size of ours, and a number of inhabitants more than double that of France.

It was permissible for us not to disquiet ourselves about its immense surface when it was almost unpopulated and without means of communication, nor about the number of its inhabitants when they were scattered and enslaved. But it is a justice to render to the activity of the Czar that this is no longer the case.

The construction of railroads is being actively proceeded with, and this rapid development of the means of transport alters considerably already the commercial conditions in which the other European nations find themselves. The cheap lands of Russia, worked by peasant communities, are pushing their products into active competition with those of our dearly-purchased and heavily-taxed domains.

* * * * *

We see from day to day the Russian Empire acquiring fresh strength. If it had only a good system of finance it would be formidable. The Czar ALEXANDER knows in what his power is deficient, and according as the railroads of the South complete their connections he is bent upon opening up markets for the products of the Russian soil.

Unable to become master of Constantinople, he has just endeavored to effect an arrangement with the Sultan. We do not pretend to know the propositions that he made to the Porte. What we do know is that the Sultan replied that he could not accept those propositions without departing from the conditions which had been imposed on him by the Treaty of 1856.

It is in fact that treaty which arrests Russia in her progress. But it is to the interest of Western Europe to maintain it energetically.

Constantinople is in our eyes the Federal City of the European Union.

From the day on which Rome will be only an Italian city Europe will seek its centre in Byzantium. It will escape through it all the difficulties that may arise from the jealousies that will not fail to break out between the other capitals, if one of them should be selected to the exclusion of the others. She will find besides in this choice a guarantee for the duration of the European Union, which will then take for its object not only the maintenance of an entirely passive equilibrium between the States of this Union but the accomplishment of a civilizing task in Asia, Africa and the other quarters of the globe.

From the moment, on the contrary, when Constantinople would fall into the power of the Russians the centre of Europe would be snatched from the Europeans, who would fall into the path of decadence and who would soon disappear, effaced on the continents by the Muscovite power and on the seas by the United States of the two Americas.

* * * * * * * *

Is it not time for the Western Powers to take serious measures to oppose a barrier to Russian ambition? It is impossible to let that Government undo by its intrigues the work which France, England and Piedmont advanced in 1856 at the cost of so much blood and gold."

The appearance of this article just at the present time, and in the journal from which it emanates, suggests the suspicion that it has received its inspirations from a higher source than that which usually controls it.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Details of the Movement in the Roman States—Apathy of the Roman People—Napoleon's Policy Toward the Pope—Revolutionary Bureau in Florence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Oct. 12, 1867.

The insurrection in the Roman territory is assuming every day a more serious form, and those engaged in it are giving proof that they are in earnest. So far as we can see, the inhabitants themselves do not take any important part, the enterprise being conducted by persons from this side of the border, which gives it the character of an invasion; but none the less likely on that account, if well carried on, of accomplishing the desired result. As events are taking place, it cannot be long before the Government will be obliged to act a part. The cry is now coming from all quarters for it to act in the sense of assisting, as it has vainly made show of hindering long enough. The *Opinione*, the organ of the Ministry, has changed its ground, and now says that as the constituted authority has done its duty in making every effort to prevent the Roman invasion, it must now ask the question, how much longer it must wait before going over the border with regular troops to restore order?

The Government cannot ignore accomplished facts, or a changed situation. It cannot, without committing a grave error, let slip the opportunity which circumstances have created, and which it has itself been the most active agent in bringing about. The pretext for which it has been waiting already exists. As the *Diritto* well says, it has now become for the Government a question of energy and courage, and no longer of timid waiting. The Government must be the best judge of the proper time to act, but certain it is that the pressure now brought to bear upon it it greater than ever before. The organs of almost every faction are for once of accord, and unite in a general cry to have this long-continued agitation brought to an end.

As for LOUIS NAPOLEON, he probably cares no more for the Pope than his uncle did, or any further than he can be used to serve his purposes. The Clerical Party here are well persuaded of this, which explains the frequent and severe attacks made upon the French Emperor by the warlike DON MARGOTTO of the *Unita Cattolica*. Although one cannot agree with its views, this spirited little sheet is more readable than many Italian journals. It scourges the Pope's enemies with a severity which must satisfy those good Catholics in foreign countries who have no kind word for those impious Italians. But if the French Emperor lets the King go over the border, what will Monseigneur DUPONLOUP and his friends say? That, after all, is the serious point; for they will be in a great rage, and are capable of lashing the elements into such a fury that no one can tell when we may see the end of the storm.

A sort of Roman Revolutionary Bureau has been opened here in Florence, for the purpose of making collections to furnish with food and arms the young adventurers who are constantly passing the frontier. But money comes in small sums, for people in these parts are not in the habit of making for any object large contributions; and indeed how can they give away what they have not in possession? If the King sometimes subscribes $500 for a purpose of benevolence, it is thought to be a magnificent sum.

Gen. CIALDINI is about to figure in a new sphere, that of Italian Minister at the Austrian Court. After fighting the enemies of Italy he is to do what he can to promote the good feeling which is growing between Austria and Italy, now that they are friends. CIALDINI has worked his way up by varied services, until in the field he has become Italy's most conspicuous man. He has escaped the severe censures which the blunders of LA MARMORA, and others like him who have tried in camp and Cabinet to do their duty to the country, have brought upon them from unforgiving partisans.

If the friends of reform in Austria succeed in breaking up the Clerical compact which binds the population of the Empire to Rome, it will lead to the establishment of a new bond of union with the Italian people who have already escaped the tyranny of an unreasonable ecclesiastical restraint.

The King is not now in Florence; after a visit of a few days he hurried off to one of his country retreats to enjoy the life which is most congenial to him. The policy is to make him less and less conspicuous, and it is easy enough to hide him, as there are more than fifty houses in the Kingdom belonging to the Crown. The time may come when, the office and prerogatives of the King still existing, he will be sovereign only in name. That will be a near approach to the Republic, and if the people behave well they will reach it.

Troops of the line are increasing in force all along the frontier, and companies of artillery and infantry are arriving at this station or passing through Florence. There cannot be less than 50,000 troops now on the Roman border, a force conveniently large either for defending the Pope or for occupying his territory.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1867.

If there is ever to be an irruption of the Roman Vesuvius, we should see the glare of its flames pretty soon. The shock which is to make the Catholic world vibrate, and even cast a wave upon our own shores, is not yet felt; although the most accredited organ here has so many times predicted with exactness the moment of the event that we are nearly tired of watching the hand go round the clock. But in spite of disappointment, the telegraph man may send you word, with all his usual eloquence, of something that has happened long before this arrives. While a song of triumph may be sung to you on the harp-strings of the telegraph, we are here very prosaically waiting to catch its first note.

But this we can say with confidence, that in the Roman territory the work goes bravely on. All the accounts that come to us agree in showing that the noble young patriots who are leading the movement are not abating a jot their activity, or losing a spark of their courage. The severity of the struggle in Rome, when it begins, will depend upon the degree of obstinacy with which the foreign soldiers resist; for nobody believes the Italian soldiers in the Papal army will make much opposition. We hear from Rome that all the native troops are kept in their quarters waiting for active orders, while the Antibes and Zouave Divisions guard the public places.

I do not know whether there is any good reason for believing the report that if the Papal territory is occupied, the army will enter in two divisions, from the north and the south, with Prince HUMBERT at the head of one, and his brother, Prince AMEDEO, in command of the other. If the City of Rome is entered, it might be becoming in the King to let his two boys, to whom the Holy Father cannot wish any ill, go and take the old man by the hand and ask his blessing; which, if he has an Italian, saying nothing about a Christian heart, he cannot refuse. At bottom PIUS IX. is not a bad man, as he would be if, as some try to make out, his heart is full of hate. On the contrary, his bosom is "as full as it can hold" of the milk of human kindness; and although the figure is not a very good one, it would be well if some of his clerical children had been nourished at that source.

The Roman insurrection seems to have at present three centres. The first and strongest is that of the Lake of Bolsecia. The second is that of the Sabine region, and has at its head MENOTTI GARIBALDI, almost within sight of Rome. The third is in the upper valley of the Teverone. The objective point of the first band is Viterbo, and the aim is to get possession of the road which connects it with Rome. This accomplished, Viterbo can be got possession of and held without great difficulty against the Pope's forces. It is calculated that the fall of Viterbo will be the signal for the insurrection in Rome.

GARIBALDI may be as much a prisoner at Caprera as was NAPOLEON at Elba, which is within sight; but he contrives to make it a sort of base for carrying on the insurrection. He issues at least two proclamations a week, and a way is found to get them to the mainland. The revolt makes headway in spite of discouragements, but the magnetism of his presence would quicken it into a swift-footed pace.

Signor RATTAZZI, energetic if not sagacious man, is as quiet as a mouse; and it would not surprise anybody if he should come out of the contest without loss of credit. He has much work on his hands, and is getting ready for his auction, which is to take place on the 29th of the present month. When the Roman Prelacy is dispossessed, his inventory will be a good deal lengthened.

The declaration of the semi-official journals—the *France* and the *Patrie*—that the entrance of Italian troops into the Roman territory is inadmissible, and would cause a new French intervention, has produced a certain sensation here. The position of the Italian Ministry is a trying one, for it is between two fires—that of the highly inflamed passions of a foreign priesthood, and the ardent aspirations of the Italian people. The crisis is a great one—not only for Italy, but for the whole Catholic world; for it involves the destruction of a power which has exercised a political influence greater than any other since the fall of the Latin Empire. It is possible that we are to be witnesses of an event to which generations of men have vainly looked forward. It seems probable that the Italian Government will remain firm, and, if any reasonable excuse is afforded, send its troops into the territory. If it takes the first step it must go forward or ruin itself. Once in possession of the ground, if war is made, it will be the act of France, and that country will lose its only natural ally.

At Rome, the National Committee has assumed the direction of revolutionary affairs, in place of the Junta recently dissolved. We are told that there is now more harmony among the leading agents, and that all are working together for the common end. A council of the Pope's Ministers has been held, in which it was decided to resist the revolt until there is an intervention of the Italian Government; an event which is regarded by the Papal authority as certain. When resistance is no longer possible, responsibility is to be thrown upon the French Government. It remains to be seen whether the French nation is willing to make itself as odious to Italy as was formerly Austria. The Papal army is nearly equally divided between the city and the territory of Rome. So many arrests have been made that the prisons are running over, and the malady is not checked by such quarantine.

Since he has lost his head, Mr. JOHNSON has attracted considerable attention in Europe. It is coming to be a common opinion that some of these "self-made" men have not done their work very well, as they do not seem to be more than half made. Some of the more timid of our friends are anxious on our account, fearing that we are about to witness a *coup d'etat*. They believe that Mr. JOHNSON has enough of brute courage to attempt it, but doubt whether he has got the moral courage to confront the indignation which would be aroused in the nation. Journals here, whose opinions have weight, say nothing, while those unfriendly to us, which have seen all their former predictions falsified by accomplished facts, prophesy as confidently as before.

People are looking forward to the close of the Paris Exposition for some new surprise. The fog is to clear up, and the world is to know what French policy is to be. Conjecture is as active as ever, and everyone has his plan for saving Europe. That France and Prussia will get by the ears few doubt; while all friends of peaceful progress and right are praying that the world may be spared such a calamity. If war breaks out and Italy is drawn into it, certain bankruptcy will be the consequence, as there is but one more step to the headlong steep.

We are now enjoying the delicious Autumn weather of this climate, which is nearly equal to that of America, which is saying enough in its praise. People from the Great Republic are not here in large numbers, although many have sent word to their bankers that they are coming. The grapes are all gathered, and most of them trodden in the press, into the wine which we shall be drinking pretty soon. The sky has a soft purple-blue tint, like that of the mold upon the grapes which have been crushed.

ANGELICO.

ITALY.

Rumored Attempt to Assassinate the Pope.

A letter from Rome, dated the 5th inst., in the *Gazette du Midi*, says: "The day before yesterday, as the Holy Father was leaving the Vatican for his customary drive, the Noble Guard which preceded his Holiness remarked on the road an individual awaiting the passage of the Pope, concealing an object under his clothes. The sombre air and strange attitude of this man aroused suspicion. He was arrested, and the object he was trying to conceal was found to be a pistol. It is asserted that he was going to make an attempt on the life of the Pontiff."

Garibaldi the Personification of the Idea of Italian Unity.

From the Revue des deux Mondes.

Of what nature are the relations of the Italian Government with Gen. GARIBALDI? In spite of the irregularity of his movements and the eccentricity of his language, *he personifies in himself Italian unity and the aspirations after Rome for its capital.* He preaches for some days a crusade against the temporal power; and every one, even his most sympathizing friends, pronounced his attempt to be ill-timed. People generally are so little accustomed to reflect; they so seldom take into account the fragility of certain situations and the force of a powerful initiative that those who in France, England, and Germany most loudly applauded the successes of GARIBALDI imagined he was about to attempt what was impossible. The French Government, they say, had sent repeated and severe warnings to the Italian Government; it was affirmed that we had a division ready to embark for Civita Vecchia, and that our Mediterranean squadron was waiting at Hyères for them. M. RATTAZZI causes GARIBALDI to be arrested, and has him taken to Caprera. He wants to go back to the mainland, but they will not let him. With all this, *Garibaldi's idea succeeds by the very obstacle opposed to him.* The mere personal powerlessness to which GARIBALDI is reduced may accelerate the fall of the temporal power. As might easily have been foreseen, GARIBALDI's arrest, instead of preventing the movement of the volunteers, has excited and exasperated them. The skirmishes of the Italian volunteers with the Pontifical troops, composed of foreign recruits, cannot occur often without some effect on public opinion. All hearts in Italy are turned toward the Garibaldians. Can a situation last which is so difficult, where everything is left to chance, and which, if it continue to be without direction or without control, might produce disastrous accidents? It is at once seen that order and security require the intervention of an organized force between the volunteers, the insurgents and the Pontifical power. It is also felt that, without the risk of a discussion between France and Italy, the intervening Power cannot be France. French policy, which a month ago seemed disposed to require the literal execution of the September convention, also admits that prudence commands it to no longer interfere in Italy or Rome. It is understood that Italy is to be consolidated, and if it is desirable not to expose Rome to become the centre of a Republican movement in the Peninsula, it is high time to let the Roman question come to its natural end. Let, then, the Italian Government be charged with reëstablishing order in the Roman States, and protecting the Head of the Catholic Church against the dangers of a revolutionary insurrection. So sudden a change in so short a time of ideas and events has been rarely witnessed. We now see what becomes of treaties and convictions in our epoch—*mere short and transient expedients, the thinnest of masks, behind which are hid for a moment, indolence, timidity and feebleness of mind*, and no longer affording anything like solid and durable guarantees. A great element of order and prosperity is thus taken away from contemporary Europe *by these wretched attempts at patching up, which it is necessary to recommence incessantly.*

France and Italy—The September Convention—What Would Napoleon Do with the Pope?

From the London Times, Oct. 19.

The offence alleged against Italy is a breach of the September Convention. What if it were to be said, on the contrary, that the violation was on the side of France? That Convention, however hollow and unfair, held good for ten months—from December to September. It was only Gen. DUMONT's journey that determined GARIBALDI's start from Caprera. Italy had borne Zouaves and Antibes Legion, and Peter's pence and volunteers' enlistments throughout every French diocese with heroic endurance. France as a nation was already in the field for the Pope. The Italians as a people had done nothing for the Romans. The Dumont mission was the feather that broke the camel's back, for, whatever falsehoods may have been heaped upon it after the event, that mission had undoubtedly an official character. It was the French Government or its agents that broke the September Convention. Still the Italian Government endeavored to observe and enforce it against its own subjects. And, indeed, it is not with bad faith, but only with impotence, that that Government is charged. All that is alleged, all that can really be proved against it, is that it had no power to withstand the impulse of a whole nation. The difficulty which has now arisen was fairly contemplated and plainly pointed out by the Italian negotiators of the Convention. "Two hundred thousand men," Gen. LA MARMORA declared, "could not efficiently hold the Papal frontier against a guerrilla invasion." The Convention, on the part of France, never was a *bonâ fide* compact. She reserved her freedom of action *upon a contingency which, she must have perceived, was almost inevitable.* Enlistment in France, we are told, was stipulated in an article of the Convention. But if the Papal Zouaves and the Antibes Legion could be called a fair interpretation of that article, the Convention itself would have been a mockery and a snare. It would have contemplated intervention and non-intervention at the same time. It would have been tantamount to a declaration that the Pope must be upheld on any terms; that if the Zouaves and the Antibes Legion, the "vanguard of the French army," were overpowered, the army itself should march forward to the rescue.

If such were the reckonings of the parties to the Convention, there is no doubt that they must have reason to pride themselves on the result. That treaty sowed the seeds of an international quarrel, and harvest time has come. There are, however, be it remembered, more than two competitors in the field. Were the French fleet and the Italian army to start at a given signal, it might be difficult to foresee which of them would first reach the goal. But there is a third party already far more advanced than either. MENOTTI GARIBALDI, NICOTERA, GHIRELLI, and other chiefs, each with their thousands, are pressing forward; their number is legion; their war cry is—the Republic. Strong as from day to day they are becoming, they may never muster sufficient strength to take Rome. They may have to fall back before RATTAZZI; they could have no chance of holding their ground against NAPOLEON. It is Rome, alone, however, that may still reconcile them with the King's Government. As foes to the temporal power, they have raised no other flag than that of United Italy. But for the first time since Novara Italian proclamations appear without the King's name. Beaten under the tricolor, they will rally under the blood-red standard. Balked of their Roman prize, they will seize on Naples and Sicily. The Pope may reign in Rome, but MAZZINI will be let loose throughout Italy.

But, after all, when NAPOLEON has again the Pope all to himself in Rome, *what will he do with him?* Are the eighteen years of the first French occupation to be gone over again? Are French millions to be squandered, and French forces to be wasted, that the Emperor may aspire to the glory of doing duty as the Pope's soldier? Is that the only office of a French monarch? the only mission of the French nation? the only task of modern civilization? What can NAPOLEON do with the Pope in Rome? Will he ply him with another EDGAR NEY's letter? Will he beset him with new proposals about the Code Napoleon and a secular Administration? Once fairly out of that trouble, what evil genius can prompt him to fall into it again? It is worse than a mockery and an insult to talk of the "unmistakable fidelity of the Roman people to the Pope." In one band, under GHIRELLI, there are no less than 1,200 Roman emigrants; scattered throughout Italy may be reckoned 8,000 other Roman refugees. Thousands of suspected patriots are crowd ing the Roman prisons. Thousands of others are thrust out across the frontier. *By ridding himself of the youth and manhood of the country, the Pope, one would say, might easily rely on the allegiance of the remainder.* Yet, even in the solitude which he calls peace, the Pope is never at peace. With all his reliance on native fidelity he can never dispense with foreign aid. Reft of Austrian support he throws himself on French aid. Forsaken by French garrisons he falls back on Zouaves and Antibes Legions. And even with such auxiliaries he never is, or never deems himself safe. The sword of France, however distant, must forever hang by a thread on Roman heads. France "reserves her freedom of action." Her troops are withdrawn, but "the temporal power is guaranteed." If the Romans had even lost all other qualities, they certainly have inherited their forefathers' patience. No race of men better knows how to make a virtue of necessity. If the Pope is to be their fate, if France, and Austria, and the whole Catholic world must needs force him down their throat, what else can they do but swallow him with "unmistakable fidelity."

Reported Appeal of the Pontifical Government to the Cabinet of St. James.

The Paris *Journal des Debats* says: The *Havas Agency* gives an analysis of a dispatch said to have been addressed to the Cabinet of St. James by the Pontifical Government. In this document the Court of Rome complains of the support the revolutionary Italians find in England, whence they receive arms and money. This is pointed out as a flagrant violation of the laws of neutrality, which the Holy See has so much the less reason to expect, as Fenianism, which causes so much embarrassment to the English Government, found no sort of encouragement at Rome. That is about the substance of the dispatch, of which there is every reason to suspect the authenticity, and to which consequently but little importance is to be attached. It is very well known in Rome that in a country of liberty like England the Government cannot prevent the citizens from forming committees with the object of favoring the Garibaldian movement, and collecting subscriptions for the insurgents. The dispatch of which the correspondent of the *Havas Agency* speaks would therefore be without utility, and would besides have the inconvenience of producing a coolness in the good understanding which has hitherto subsisted between the Pontifical Government and England. We can scarcely believe that Roman diplomacy, the ability of which is generally recognized, has chosen to expose itself gratuitously to such a result, the only one which most probably would be produced by such a document if it really existed."

AUSTRIA.

Letter of the Emperor Concerning the Concordat.

The Emperor of Austria has addressed the following autograph letter to the Prince Archbishop RAUSCHER, in reply to the address of the Austrian prelates respecting the Concordat:

"The address forwarded to me by the Archbishops and Bishops I have handed over to my responsible Ministry. I willingly appreciate the pastoral zeal and the well-meaning intentions which made it appear to the Bishops to be a matter of conscience to stand forward again, as in 1849 and 1861, with a solemn declaration in favor of the preservation of the rights and interests of the Catholic Church. Yet I must complain that, instead of supporting, in accordance with my wishes, the earnest endeavors of the Government in Church questions, and instead of advancing their most pressing solution in a spirit of mutual conciliation, the Bishops have preferred to increase the difficulties of the task at a time when, as they themselves very correctly remark, unity is so necessary to us, and when it is so earnestly enjoined on us not to add to the causes of dissension and complaint. I trust that the Bishops will be convinced that I shall at all times protect and shelter the Church, but I trust that they will also remember the duties which I, as a constitutional ruler, have to perform."

Popular Demonstrations Favoring the Abrogation of the Concordat.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes: "In this world of strange vicissitudes it is not given to the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH to repose with absolute ease upon the laurels he has gained by the concession of liberal reforms, or to visit the Universal Exhibition of Paris in a frame of mind altogether free from the embarrassments and anxieties of affairs of state. This sovereign has no sooner gone far to satisfy the reasonable aspirations of his people in the way of reform than the Concordat presents itself as a source of trouble and perturbation. The prelates who, not a year ago, were approached by the populace with every token of submission and veneration, now demand the presence of a guard at the doors of their episcopal palaces to protect them against the demonstrations of public opinion, which are as yet however of a perfectly peaceful character. The address of the bishops, invoking the maintenance in its integrity of the concordat, has been answered by the deputies of the Left by the following proposition: 'The concordat concluded between Austria and Rome is annulled.' It is not possible to be more concise. But then the Deputies of the Left are not the Government, which, however, if I am correctly informed, is disposed to look upon the con[illegible] [illegible] the two following articles, with which a committee has been occupied for some weeks past: '1. To [illegible] clearly what is to be the nature of the [illegible] of the lay and university schools with the church, of which they will be entirely independent. 2. To hand over exclusively to the civil authority the official control of the births and deaths and the celebration of marriages.' It is thought that these three articles will be voted with acclamation; but whether the Upper Chamber will ratify the vote of the deputies seems to be doubted. In the meantime cries of 'Down with the concordat' [illegible] in Vienna as were those of [illegible] at the advent of the year 1848."

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

FLOUR steady and in good demand; sales 1,900 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $13 for Red Winter; $13 75 for White; $14 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and no sales. CORN nominal. BARLEY firm and in better demand; sales 5,500 bushels Up Lake Canada at $1 38; and 22,000 bushels Prime Canada at $1 40; and 4,000 bushels Choice Canada at $1 43; and 9,000 bushels Bay Quinte at $1 42. RYE unchanged; sales 7,000 bushels Canadian at $1 44 in bond. PEAS quiet. Shorts, $25; shipstuffs, $30; Middlings, $42 ⅌ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS advanced 1c. on Grain to New-York—Flour, 57c.; Wheat, 17c.; Corn, 15c.; Oats, 11c.; Barley, 14½c. LAKE IMPORTS—18,200 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 19,400 bushels Peas, 1,127,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—700 bbls. Flour; 40,000 bushels Wheat, 7,200 bushels Corn, 53,000 bushels Barley, 27,800 bushels Oats, 494,000 feet of Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

TOBACCO in good demand at full prices. COTTON dull; Middling, 15c. HEMP, $1 70@$1 85 for choice undressed, and $2 70@$2 90 for choice dressed. FLOUR quiet; low grades are scarce and wanted; Superfine, $6 50@$7 50; Extra, $8@$8 50; Double Extra, $9 50@$11; Fancy, $13 50@$14 50. WHEAT—Spring has advanced 5c.@1c.; choice Winter Red, $2 75@$2 80; prime to choice Fall Red, $2 55@$2 65; Spring, $2 05@$2 07½. CORN unchanged. OATS advanced; sales at 65c.@66c. BARLEY unchanged. RYE unchanged; sales at $1 35@$1 40. PROVISIONS dull; MESS PORK, $19 50. BACON—Rib Sides, 16c.; Clear Sides, 16½c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 21c.; Canvassed, 24c. LIVE HOGS, 5c.@6½c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 2,200 bushels Corn, 4,800 bushels Oats, 4,500 bushels Barley, 1,100 bushels Rye. Cotton receipts for the week, 1,100 bales.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

FLOUR dull but steady. WHEAT dull, and declined ¼c.@1c.; sales at $1 88@$1 88½ for No. 1 and $1 82 for No. 2. CORN dull and declined 1c.@1½c.; sales at $1 07@$1 07½ for No. 1 and $1 04@$1 05½ for No. 2. OATS dull and declined ½c.@¾c.; sales at 55c.@55½c. RYE dull and declined 1c.; sales at $1 26 for No. 1, and $1 24@$1 25 for No. 2. BARLEY declined 1c.@2c.; sales at $1 05@$1 08½ for No. 2, and 97c.@99c. for Rejected. MESS PORK $19 50@$20. LARD, 12¾c.@12¾c. BEEF CATTLE very dull at $6 37½@$6 62½ for good to choice shipping. LIVE HOGS steady at $5 80@$6 for good to choice. RECEIPTS—11,000 bbls. Flour, 145,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn, 70,000 bushels Oats, 65,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 121,000 bushels Corn, 88,000 bushels Oats. LAKE FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 7½c.@8c.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 26,000 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels; Oats, none; Barley, 1,000 bushels; Flour, 11,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 137,000 bushels; Corn, 35,000 bushels; Oats, 64,000 bushels; Rye, 15,000 bushels. FREIGHTS firm, but unchanged. FLOUR quiet; sales 300 bbls. Spring and Amber Mixed at $11 75; 100 bbls. Spring at $10 50; 100 bbls. White Western and Canada at $13 50. RYE FLOUR nominal at $8@$8 25. WHEAT quiet and lower; sales 20,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at $2 05; 15,000 bushels do. per sample at $1 98; 37,500 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $2. CORN dull and lower; No. 2 Western offered at $1 18 without buyers; new Toledo nominal at $1 15. OATS dull and lower; sales 12,000 bushels at 66c. BARLEY quiet; sales 8,000 bushels Canada at $1 27½; some holding as high as $1 32. Other articles unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

FLOUR dull and unchanged, with a limited demand. WHEAT unchanged; No. 1 Spring $2 15; No. 1 Red Winter $2 60. CORN—There is a limited demand at 98c.@$1 for No. 1 mixed. OATS dull and drooping; rates 66c.@67c. RYE dull; sales at $1 45@$1 46. BARLEY unchanged. COTTON dull and nominal. TOBACCO unchanged. MESS PORK dull, and offered at $19 50. BACON unchanged. SHOULDERS—13½c. CLEAR SIDES—17½c. LARD dull at 12½c.; there was but little demand. SUGAR dull; all grades have declined ½c. COFFEE quiet and unchanged. GOLD 141 buying. MONEY unchanged and close. HOGS—$6@$7; light receipts; 1,800 hogs slaughtered yesterday and to-day. WEATHER cool.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

COTTON weaker but prices are unchanged; sales 1,300 bales; low Middlings 18c.@18½c.; receipts 1,538 bales; exports 445 bales. SUGAR and MOLASSES, nothing doing. FLOUR is at a stand-still; no sales to-day. CORN easier; quoted at $1 60. OATS declined 5c.; sales at 80c.@83c. PORK $24. BACON—Shoulders 15½c.; Clear Sides 19c.@19½c. LARD dull but unchanged. FREIGHTS—By steamer, on Cotton to New-York, ¾c.; to Boston and Philadelphia, 1c.; to Liverpool, ¾c.@⅞c. By sail—To Liverpool, 9-16c.; to Havre, 1⅛c. Gold, 141¾. Sterling Exchange heavy at 151@155. New-York Sight Exchange par@⅛ premium.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT heavy and declined 2c.; sales of White Michigan at $2 75; Amber at $2 54@$2 56; Michigan Spring at $2 12½; sales of Amber for the first half and all November, $2 56. CORN steady; old New has advanced 1c.@2c.; sales of No. 1 Wabash at $1 13; No. 2 do. at $1 11@$1 12; Michigan at $1 11@$1 12; new at 90c.@92½c.; new rejected at 85c.@87½c. OATS steady; sales of No. 1 at 68c. RYE—Sales of No. 1 at $1 33. BARLEY dull. LAKE FREIGHTS dull at 3½c. on Corn to Buffalo, and 8c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—2,800 bbls. Flour, 7,500 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

FLOUR dull and weak; City Double Extras, $9 75@$10 25; Country do., $9@$9 50. WHEAT unsettled at $1 91 for No. 1 and $1 83 for No. 2. OATS declined 2c.; sales at 55½c.@56c. for No. 2. CORN firm at $1 18 for No. 1, and $1 11 for No. 2. FREIGHTS—Wheat, to Buffalo, 7½c., to Oswego, 14c. RECEIPTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 88,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Oats, 26,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—4,800 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

COTTON quiet at 19c.@19½c. for Middling Uplands. FLOUR dull; City Mills Extra, $11 25@$11 50. WHEAT quiet at $2 75@$2 85 for good to choice. CORN weak; new White, $1 10@$1 20; old White, $1 35@$1 38; Yellow, $1 38@$1 40; Mixed Western, $1 30@$1 35. OATS firm at 60c.@75c. RYE dull. PROVISIONS flat.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

COTTON dull; Middling Uplands, 19c. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $7 50@$8 50; Northwestern Extra, $10 50@$11 50; Fancy, $13@$14; Rye Flour $8 75@$9 ⅌ bbl. WHEAT dull; Red $2 50@$2 60. RYE, $1 70. OATS, 65c.@76c. BARLEY, $1 40. COFFEE—Laguayra, 16½c.@17½c., gold.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

FLOUR steady and quiet, but unchanged. WHEAT dull and nominal; No. 1 Winter Red, $2 60; No. 2 do., $2 45@$2 50. CORN dull at $1 12 for the present and $1 11@$1 12 for November. OATS firm and in good demand at $1 45 for No. 1 State. BARLEY dull at $1 30@$1 35 for No. 1. PETROLEUM unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, Oct. 30.

COTTON dull and heavy; holders are anxious to realize; New-York Middlings 18c.; sales 460 bales; receipts 1,815 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, Oct. 30.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE declined; sales at 50c.@51c. RESIN quiet at $2 80 for Common. COTTON active at 17½c. for Middling. TAR, $2 70.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Oct. 30.

COTTON active at a decline of ½c.@¾c.; sales 830 bales; Middlings, 17¾c.@18c.; receipts 1,584 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Oct. 30.

COTTAN ½c. lower; sales 503 bales; receipt 840 bales; Middling 16½c.

MOBILE, Ala., Wednesday, Oct. 30.

The COTTON market closed quiet; Middlings, 16¾c.@17c.; sales 500 bales; receipts 755 bales.

[Advertisement.]
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.
Prize medal awarded HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES at Paris. Also, at the WORLD'S FAIR, London, and WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 30—*In steamship Persia, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Lowe, Misses B. W. and M. D. Lowe, M. Smith and 2 children, Capt. F. Grant, H. Schroeder, J. O. Bartholomew, Miss Irving, Ed. Heathfield, Jno. Hetherington, Mr. and Mrs. R. Heathfield; Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Sullivan, O. Bolton, F. Moffat, Thos. Hope, Miss Laithrop, P. B. Spring, E. G. Hayes, A. Lawrence, Thos. Heller, Mr. Davies, J. Armstrong, Capt. H. Grant, F. H. Inlees, A. O Cuff, Mme. Primers, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. James Shaw, Scotland; Mr. Yard, Mr. Fisher, Philadelphia; A. M. Whistler, Mr. and Mrs. Coombs, Sir Tatton Sykes, A. O. Pott, J. Nedham, O. J. Foster, Isaac Wilson, England; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Brown, servant and 2 children, Toronto; O. Younghsand, C. McCulloch, Valparaiso; Chas. Diggiemann, Switzerland; J. E. Van Kyn.

OCT. 30—*In steamship Aleppo, for Liverpool*—Rev. Chas. R. Hale, J. M. Hale, Mrs. R. C. Hale, Misses Mary E., Laura C. and Julia L. Hale, Phillipsburgh, Penn.; Miss R. E. Parker, New-Jersey; Miss S. D. B. Watson, Miss Merritt, Miss Helen Merritt, Perth Amboy, N. J.; Mrs. M. Humphreys, and others in the steerage.

OCT. 30—*In steamship Atlantic for Bremen*—F. A. Heiffer and wife, Mannheim Cohn, wife and 2 children; P. Muller, Mrs. Bertha Brodt, Morris Abraham, wife and child; Edward Ball, Joseph Hommaire, A. V. Fisher, Mrs. Hermann Stamm, James Walker, Thos. Roberts, A. Cermack, C. Steinback, B. Schutte, Francis Uttel, Mr. Sonone, Paul Wetzel, F. Rotenburg, Wilhelm Ufferhide, Peter Shausf Mrs. Lohr, Mrs. Wuffelkuhle, Aug. Brozeiman and child, L. Brittner, wife and child, Eug. Hammer, John Bosi Movic, John Schuch, Fred Gausterer, J. Berauits, Heinrich Muller, Jos. Koptsche, Jos. Twrof, Jos. Rosenzweig, soldiers of the Austrian Mexican army, Mrs. Cath. Digieren and two children, Mrs. Frederiker Meyer and three children, Mr. Jos. Liebeneichen; Paul Moeller, wife and child, Frederick Hall, George Kroll, E. Sebastier, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 30—*In steamship Russia, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Wolcott and daughter, J. A. Brown, Mrs. C. G. Perry, Miss Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Colvill and child, Mr. Fooker and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Muir, Mr. Vail, Mrs. Gayiord, W. P. Pepper, Mr. Rhodes, T. A. Tallkamff, Mr. Friedman, Mrs. Rhodes and child, Miss Hubbard, Mr. McCune, Mrs. McCune, J. Sandford, W. C. Sandford, W. F. Cockran, J. B. Duckwith, Mr. Brooks, Rev. N. Cantrell, Miss L. Brook, Miss Cantrell, Mr. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. Kelly, F. Brown, G. Wilkes, E. Rothneak, Mr. Cabrero, H. A. Brown, Mr. Kenbell, C. H. Fellows, Mrs. Fellows, Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Mitchell, Mr. Wolcott, Jr., W. G. Ingall, Mr. Wolcott, F. H. Walcott, Miss Romkin, Miss Wolcott, Mrs. Perry's servant, Mrs. Walcott's servant, W. B. Smith, Mrs. Barnall and child, F. R. Cope, Mr. Journall, Miss Wray and sister, Mr. S. Wray, Albert Howe, Jos. Benheimer, Thomas Wallis, Mr. and Mrs. Warren, W. H. Scott, B. O. Ramsey, G. C. Bryant, W. Day, Mr. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. S. Dickson, R. B. Manning, Mr. Beckwith, Mrs. Biddle, Miss Biddle, L. T. Morrill, Mrs. Morrill, two children and nurse, Mr. Smith and daughter, Mrs. Dawson and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. Coursey, Miss Coursey and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Foster, Rev. E. M. Potter, C. K. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lowther, Miss Lowther and sister, W. E. Ward, G. M. Lewis, Miss F. Curry and sister, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Smith, Miss Wagstaff and maid, G. Hammersley, Mr. Hammersly, Jr.; Mr. Wm. Cunell, Jr.; Mr. Wm. Unell and two children, Miss Lowton, Gen. A. R. Lowton, Mrs. Lowton, Jas. Gallatin, Jr., H. de B. Routh, Mrs. Harrison's Maid, Mr. and Mrs. Sandford, Mr. and Mrs. Seale, son and two daughters; J. H. Puntese and son, C. F. Spang and lady, daughter and son, Mrs. Oliver, Miss Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. du Vernet and child, E. Brandt, F. Walt, J. T. Swift and lady, Mrs. Swift, J. T. Davies, J. McD. Collins, M. Gegg, Mr. Schiuman, S. Bonsall, G. Smith, J. K. Tiffany, Mr. Maguire, S. Wilcotson, Mrs. M. Pate, W. Pate, Miss Pate, H. Bloodgood, J. W. Melvet, J. C. McMurry, Miss E. L. Marry and maid, R. Allan Fullerton, E. A. Bradford, S. F. Butler, Mr. Holst, Mr. Bergman, Miss Wray, J. H. Paige, W. Bonn, H. Meyer, G. Stallway, Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey, Mrs. Seabers, Miss E. K. Harrison, Miss Oliver, R. Sandford and lady, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Brown, child and maid, Mrs. Eaton, Miss M. McMartin, R. M. Macdonald, R. S. Butterfield, Corp. Macfarlane, Mr. Simonet and servant, H. Vincent, Sergt. Clark.

In steamship San Francisco, from Greytown, Nic.—N. Nickerson and wife, W. J. Pollock, T. J. Little, M. L. Hill, H. Huhn, Rev. J. T. Grey, Right Rev. Bishop Thompson and wife, A. C. Dean, O. R. Ahern, Mrs. E. D. Sawyer, G. J. Toggart and wife, S. T. Dryden and family, M. L. Taylor and family, J. Foye, T. Haslan and wife, W. T. Haslan, Capt. Jas. Perkins, L. Brauer and wife, E. Phelps and wife, Mrs. J. F. Steere and two children, G. W. Andrews, Miss J. Le Forrest, F. A. Spink and wife, Miss E. J. Markham, Mrs. Elliott, D. Morton, Dr. J. K. Bryant, N. H. Ball, H. Hill, Miss J. Davis, Mr. C. B. Boyle and child, D. Shane, P. Mills, W. S. Grain, Rev. M. J. Savage and family, M. D. Ballard, N. Fiston and wife, J. C. Bahn, J. M. Trout, H. Beckwith, J. L. Cochoner, Col. H. Wharton, U. S. A.; J. G. James and family, Rev. G. H. Smith, E. A. Woodson, U. S. A., and wife, J. M. Pierson and family, N. Wilsard, W. Coughran, L. P. Coughran, M. A. Fisher and family, Miss H. Smith, N. C. Smith and wife, S. Murry, M. A. Hort and wife, R. Leffingwell, J. W. Pattee, wife, mother and 2 children, Mrs. L. B. Dyer and 4 children, W. Musgrave, wife and child, Mrs. W. Waller and daughter, Mrs. Merrifield, H. Brockett, A. Usler, S. Lewis, G. W. Taylor, L. Smith, wife and three children; Geo. Middlemass, R. Emery, Dr. Willin, G. T. Finn, G. D. Wakely, F. N. Reanna, J. P. Bassett, L. Rand, M. L. Kellogg, J. P. McDonald and wife, J. T. Fish, J. Kerry, F. Daley, N. H. Creasy, D. Wessner, R. F. Derrick, C. Wardlow, J. Wardlow, W. Nichols, wife and infant; T. M. Norton, wife and three children, R. Powers, J. N. Allen, Wm. Shardlow, R. H. Halloway, O. F. Drask, J. Steeley and wife, M. Goodwin, S. Goodman, wife and three children; S. Goodman, J. Keller, J. Moland, T. V. Julian, L. Smith, E. C. Phuebert, M. Murdock, wife and two daughters, M. O'Brien, Mrs. Kitty and daughter, H. N. Fargo, F. Knighthart, A. K. Misner, F. K. Wilber, J. Froth, V. Bourdet, A. J. Comstock, G. Hanchet, R. B. Lovejoy, C. Babcock, R. H. Woods, J. Kneenan, R. H. Colby, V. Caldwell, O. Mendoy, A. Pacheco, A. Benton, N. Norton, B. H. Appers, N. Lovell, G. W. Davis, C. Osborn, O. Kratt, J. Worlacott, J. Nichols, C. N. Fox, E. Schuchard, W. H. Bucker, J. Freeman, S. Sunyham, T. Halsted, Miss B. Greenwald, G. W. Noonan, wife and child, Mr. Van Biblen and four children, Mrs. Rosewood, J. C. Putnam, A. Goldberg, wife and three children, J. Hotchkiss, H. H. Bisbee, S. Safford, T. A. Salio, F. A. O'Connor, J. Dougherty, L. Labia, R. J. Bardoe, E. Stowell, J. Gildersleeve, T. Marsh, J. Kenstein, J. Bray, W. S. Anderson, A. Stewart, H. A. Logan, P. N. Hinckley, F. Farley, M. R. Fichett, G. Gaetz, Rev. O. F. Egbers, wife and infant, Dr. A. G. Hall, J. M. Bryant, A. J. Cunningham and wife, N. N. Standeford and wife, P. J. Antrim, P. Grey, A. Perden, W. S. Western, T. Bernert, T. A. Logeney, M. E. Susard, E. C. Bateman, H. Hillcock, E. Jones, C. Williamson, T. K. Kahn, K. Maserole, G. C. Damon, B. G. Whiting, D. H. Bisbee, T. Sandford, G. Mulsap, Mrs. Van Buckirk, and 255 in third cabin.

In steamship Champion, from Charleston—Mrs. Gray, G. J. Westman, Mrs. Barker, S. Cox, John Lamb and wife, T. Lamb, Miss Green, Miss M. Stucker, Miss L. Green.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 29 | Sun sets.... 4 58 | Moon sets.... 8 16
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..10 14 | Gov. Island.11 03 | Hell Gate....12 25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30.

Cleared.

Steamships Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick & Co.; Union, (Brem.,) Von Lanten, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Mary Sanford, Moore, Wilmington, J. Hand.

Barks Bridgeport, Morgan, San Francisco, L. W. Osgood; Marianna Third, (Port.,) Pulha, Lisbon, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Eureka, Chandler, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt's Son & Co.; Highland Mary, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Persis Hindsley, Foster, Kingston, Jam., O. H. Solomon & Co.; John Armstrong, (Br.,) Larry, St. Kitts, N. S., Jones, Long & Co.; Tempest, Wilson, Leghorn, Punch, Meincke & Wendt; Tangier, Smith, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; Lapwing, Cremor, Venice, via Richmond, Va., J. W. Elwell & Co.; Susan, (Br.,) Spencer, Rotterdam, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schooners St. Croix, McGregor, Boston, John Boynton's Son & Co.; Lucy Church, Adams, Boston, Laraway & Plymer; Alpha, Munson, Para, C. Ludman & Co.; Agnes, Kenyon, Key West and Pensacola, C. W. Mallory & Co.; Cornucopia, (Br.,) O'Brien, Jacmel, Brett, Son & Co.; Thrasaer, (Br.,) Simons, Hamilton, Bermuda, J. W. Harvey; Village Queen, Tollolson, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton.

Arrived.

Steamship San Francisco, Howes, Greytown 9 ds., with mdse. and passengers to D. N. Carrington. Oct. 25, lat. 24 36, lon. 80 40, signalized bark Zanzarili, of New-York, showing red swallow-tail signal, with letters F A. During most of the passage have experienced very severe weather.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen. Oct. 28, at 8 A. M., passed the steamships San Jacinto and Huntsville, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Montgomery, Lyon, Savannah Oct. 27, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. On the 27th and 28th she experienced very heavy gales from east to southeast.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston 70 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co. Experienced strong S. E. gales with heavy sea.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond and Norfolk 29 hours, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Zodiac, Rogers, Savannah 90 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ship Ida Lilly, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Patterson, Greenock 49 ds., to J. W. Elwell & Co.; has had heavy weather on the passage.

Bark Providence, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Coalfleet, Pictou, N. N., 7 ds., with coal to Peniston & Co.

Bark Minie Campbell, (of Weymouth, N. S.,) Lent, Providence, in ballast.

Bark Naiad, (Br.,) Punch, Rio Janeiro 45 ds., to J. K. Place.

Brig Sabina, (Br.,) Ferris, Cow Bay 6 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Jesse Carll, Underhill, Demerara Oct. 13, with sugar, &c., to B. J. Wenberg. Experienced heavy E. and N. E. gales all the passage. Oct. 27, lat. 34 10, lon. 73 50, spoke bark Wild Hunter, from St. Andre, Mex., for Cork, for orders, 42 ds. out, and short of provisions; supplied her. The brig Queen of the South, for New-York, sld. Oct. 10, and schr. Virginia Price, do., Oct. 3.

Schr. Wm. Capes, Chase, Philadelphia 8 ds., with coal, bound to Portland. Oct. 29, off the Highlands, experienced a gale from E. S. E.; lost foresail and received other damage.

Schr. Anna & Gesine, (Russ.,) Fellor, Rio de Janeiro 56 ds., to Ralli & Co.

Schr. Henry May, Franklin, Huntington, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Kendrick Fish, Turner, St. Stephen's, N. B., 11 ds., with lumber to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Selah B. Storm, Hodgkinson, Philadelphia 6 ds., with coal, bound to Gloucester.

Schr. T. C. Lyman, Hill, Elizabethport, with coal, bound to Bridgeport.

Schr. W. B. Jenkins, Seaman, New-Brunswick, with coal, for Providence.

Schr. Wisler, Grimes, Bath.

Schr. Lizzie Evans, Evans, Providence.

Schr. John Snow, Mitchel, Shulee, with spiles.

Schr. Henry Clay, Sears, New-Haven.

Schr. Fred. W. Alliton, Cummings, Providence.

Schr. Treasure, Jones, Providence.

Schr. Billow, Cousins, Gardiner, with lumber.

Schr. Kate Cranton, Palmore, Providence.

Schr. Pauline, Davis, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Wm. H. Bowen, Hull, Providence.

SAILED—Steamships Persia and Aleppo.

WIND—At sunset, W.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 30.—Arr. schr. John Merrill, from New-York.

Sld. steamship Trometheus, for New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, Oct. 28.—Arr. schrs. Pavilion, from New-York for Newburyport; Wellington Carver, from Bangor for New-York; Sidney Price, from Boston for Philadelphia; Jane Shout, do. do.; Ocean Bird, from Philadelphia for Boston; Jane L. Newton, from Georgetown for Philadelphia.

29th.—Arr. schr. North State, from Provincetown.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 30.—Arr. steamship San Jacinto, from New-York; she reports very heavy weather. Three steamers due yesterday are not yet in.

Sld. steamship Virgo, for New-York.

Cld. ship Star of the West, for Liverpool.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 30.—Cld. steamship Empire, for New-York. The steamships Pioneer, for Philadelphia, and Fairbanks, for New-York, crossed the bar this morning.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Atlantic is anchored at Quarantine, bound out.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—The schooner Banner, from Eastport for Wood's Hole, has been ashore on the bar, but got off and came into this harbor leaking badly.

Spoken, &c.

Exampler—brig, from the Mediterranean for Boston, Oct. 27, lat. 40 05, lon. 68 50.

Grand Opening.

MAISON DOREE,

UNION SQUARE.

THE PROPRIETORS BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT ON MONDAY, NOV. 4, THEY WILL OPEN THEIR MAGNIFICENT NEW STORE WITH AN EXTENSIVE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE CLOAK AND DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENTS WILL BE OPEN ON THE SAME DATE WITH A GRAND DISPLAY OF PARIS MADE CLOAKS, DRESSES, SUITS OPERA AND BALL COSTUMES, TRIMMINGS, &C. THESE DEPARTMENTS HAVE BEEN ORGANIZED IN PARIS WITH GREAT CARE, AND UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE BEST ARTISTES, AND WE BELIEVE WILL COMMAND THE PATRONAGE OF THE MOST FASTIDIOUS.

F. R. SHERWIN & CO.,
MAISON DOREE.

EVERYBODY

Should go to the Great Grocery and Tea Warehouses of THOMAS R. AGNEW, Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray, New-York, and save 30 per cent. in buying their Winter supply of Teas, Coffees, Fish, Flour, and all kinds of family supplies. Call, save your money, and see for yourselves.

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New York, - 1862, 1863, 1867
Vermont, - - - - - 1866
New Hampshire, - - 1866, 1867
Pennsylvania, - 1863, 1864, 1867
Ohio, - - - - 1865, 1867
Michigan, - - 1864, 1866, 1867
Indiana, - - 1864, 1865, 1867
Illinois, - - 1863, 1864, 1865
Iowa, - - - 1863, 1864, 1866
Wisconsin, - - 1865, 1866, 1867
Minnesota, - - - - 1866
Missouri, - - - 1866, 1867
Kentucky, - - - 1865, 1866
Delaware and Maryland, - 1867
New Jersey, - - - - 1867
Conn. River Valley, - 1864, 1867
Champlain Valley, - - - 1864
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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 615, Oct. 30, 1867.
52, 69, 32, 21, 7, 60, 63, 51, 2, 35, 68, 28, 13.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 616, Oct. 30, 1867.
6, 8, 14, 64, 57, 65, 58, 48, 5, 35, 42, 13, 11, 61.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS, No. 539, Oct. 30, 1867.
58, 46, 28, 26, 9, 55, 27, 12, 66, 1, 59, 63, 5.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 540, Oct. 30, 1867.
34, 12, 26, 39, 2, 6, 42, 57, 29, 15, 44, 3, 33, 19.
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